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TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter II—Production and Marketing Administration (Commodity Credit Corporation)

[1948 Cotton Loan Instructions, Supp. 5]

PART 256—COTTON LOANS

ADVANCE LOANS

The 1948 Cotton Loan Instructions (1948 C. C. C. Cotton Form 1) (13 F. R. 4338) as amended, are hereby further amended by adding § 256.244 to read as follows:

§ 256.244 *Advance loans secured by chattel mortgages.* (a) Commodity Credit Corporation (hereinafter called "CCC") will make advance loans available to producers on cotton stored in approved farm structures and off-the-farm structures in areas where producers are experiencing difficulty in securing loans under the regular 1948 Cotton Loan Program because of undue delay in the classification of their cotton by Boards of Cotton Examiners of the United States Department of Agriculture. Loans under the program will be available upon the terms and conditions stated in §§ 256.221 to 256.237, § 256.240, and § 256.241, except as follows:

(1) Loans will be available to producers only in those States and counties in which a determination has been made by the appropriate State PMA Committee that a need for the program exists and only during the period in which the Committee determines that the program is needed. Upon making a determination that the program is needed, the State PMA Committee will notify the County Agricultural Conservation Committees (hereinafter called "county committees") for the counties in which the loans will be available. When the State PMA Committee determines that the program is no longer needed, it will instruct the county committees to discontinue the program.

(2) In order to be eligible for a loan, cotton must not have been classed by a Board of Cotton Examiners and must otherwise meet the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of § 256.221.

(3) The amount of the loan on each bale will be \$50.

(4) Loans may be obtained only through county committees. Producers who wish to obtain loans must store their

cotton in the structures for which approval is to be requested. County committees will inspect the storage structures and, after approval of such structures, will assist the producers in the preparation and execution of Cotton Producer's Notes, Cotton Chattel Mortgages and Cotton Mortgage Supplements. The Cotton Chattel Mortgage will cover the amount of the loan and any additional amount loaned to the producer on the cotton at a later date. The county committees will collect a fee from the producer for preparation of documents, not to exceed the fees specified in § 256.227. A classification fee of 20 cents per bale will also be collected from the producer. Service fees and deposits will not be collected on advance loans. The county committee will disburse the amounts of loans by issuing sight drafts on CCC.

(5) It is anticipated that producers will ordinarily repay their loans by converting them to loans under the regular 1948 Cotton Loan Program, as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. However, where a producer does not wish to follow this method, he may repay a loan by payment to the county committee from which the loan was obtained of the amount due on the loan plus service fees. The payment should be made by postal money order, cashier's check, or certified check, payable to "Commodity Credit Corporation." Upon receipt of payment, the county committee will mark the note "Paid" and return it to the producer. The Cotton Chattel Mortgage will also be released.

(b) When producers obtain the classification by a Board of Cotton Examiners of cotton on which they have received advance loans as provided above, they may obtain loans on such cotton under the regular 1948 Cotton Loan Program. The provisions of §§ 256.221 to 256.237, § 256.240, and § 256.241 will be applicable to such loans, except as follows:

(1) Loans may be obtained only through county committees. The producer will contact the county committee from which the advance loans were obtained, and the county committee will assist the producer in the preparation and execution of a Cotton Producer's Note to evidence the loan. A Cotton Mortgage Supplement will be prepared by making the proper entries in Section

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I. Sections II and III will not be executed. It will not be necessary to prepare a new Cotton Chattel Mortgage. If the producer is listed on the county debt register as indebted to the United States or any agency or corporation thereof, he shall designate such agency or corporation as the payee of the proceeds of the loan to the extent of such indebtedness, but not to exceed that portion of the proceeds remaining after deduction of fees. Indebtedness owing to CCC shall be given first consideration. All copies of the note, the note evidencing the advance loan on the cotton, and the Cotton Chattel Mortgage covering the cotton will be transmitted by the county committee to the State PMA Committee. The county committee will collect fees and deposits from the producer as set forth in § 256.241, except that classification fees will not be collected.

(2) Upon receipt of loan documents as provided above, the State PMA Committees will disburse the loan proceeds in accordance with the directions of the producer contained in the note by issuance of sight drafts on CCC for the difference between the loan value of the cotton and the amount due on the advance loan on the cotton. The State PMA Committee

will return the producer's copy of the note to the producer and will mark the note evidencing the advance loan "Paid" and return it to the producer. (Sec. 302, 52 Stat. 43, as amended, sec. 8, 50 Stat. 767, as amended, sec. 4 (a) 55 Stat. 493, as amended, sec. 1 (b), 62 Stat. 1247, 62 Stat. 1070; 7 U. S. C. 1302, 50 U. S. C. App. 968, 15 U. S. C. 713a-8 (a))

Issued this 16th day of December 1948.

[SEAL] **ELMER F. KRUSE,**
Manager,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved: December 16, 1948.

RALPH S. TRIGG,
President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.
[F. R. Dec. 48-11083; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

Chapter III—Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter G—Farm Ownership

PART 364—REGULATIONS

AVERAGE VALUES OF FARMS AND INVESTMENT LIMITS

In the Insular Possession of the Virgin Islands, for the purposes of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, average values of efficient family-type farm-management units and investment limits for the counties identified in the order of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture issued November 19, 1948 (13 F. R. 6901) are determined to be as herein set forth; and § 364.11, in Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended (6 CFR, 1946 Supp., 364.11, 6 CFR 1947 Supp., 364.11, 13 F. R. 6194), entitled "Average values of farms and investment limits," is amended by adding said insular possession, counties, average values, and investment limits to the tabulations appearing in said section.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

County	Average value	Investment limit
Christianssted	\$10,000	\$10,000
Frederiksted	10,000	10,000

(Secs. 3 (a) 41 (1), 60 Stat. 1066, 1074; 7 U. S. C. 1003 (a), 1015 (1))

Issued this 15th day of December 1948.

[SEAL] **A. J. LOVELAND,**
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
[F. R. Dec. 48-11051; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Production and Marketing Administration (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices)

PART 53—MEATS, PREPARED MEATS, AND MEAT PRODUCTS (GRADING AND CERTIFICATION, AND STANDARDS)

EVIDENCE OF GRADE

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Agri-

cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.) and the item for market inspection of farm products in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Pub. Law 712, 80th Congress; 7 U. S. C. Supp. 414) and in accordance with the public notice issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 14, 1948 (13 F. R. 6103) § 53.23 (d) of the regulations governing the grading and certification of meats, prepared meats, and meat products (7 CFR Supp. 53.23 (d) 13 F. R. 1275) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 53.23 Evidence of grade. * * *

(d) *What grade-identifying device shall show.* Each grade-identifying device shall bear a name or appropriate symbol approved by the Administrator, clearly indicating the grade of the product as determined by an official grader, and such other marks or symbols as may be required by the Administrator for the proper identification of the product and the service rendered.

(60 Stat. 1087, Pub. Law 712, 80th Cong., 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.)

Effective date. The foregoing amendment shall become effective thirty days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of December 1948. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] **A. J. LOVELAND,**
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Dec. 48-11055; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

Chapter VII—Production and Marketing Administration (Agricultural Adjustment)

PART 729—PEANUTS

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT FOR CROP PRODUCED IN CALENDAR YEAR 1949

§ 729.3 *Basis and purpose.* The purpose of this proclamation is to apportion among the several peanut-producing States the 1949 national peanut acreage allotment of 2,611,367 acres proclaimed on November 29, 1948 (13 F. R. 7326) Section 358 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, provides that the national acreage allotment shall be apportioned among States on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the five years preceding the year in which the national allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends, abnormal conditions of production, and the State peanut acreage allotment for the crop immediately preceding the crop for which the allotment is established. The act further provides that the allotment established for any State for any year subsequent to 1941 shall be not less than the allotment established for such State for the crop produced in the calendar year 1941, and that any acreage necessary to provide each State with an allotment equal to the 1941 State allot-

ment shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment.

Public notice of the proposed apportionment was given (13 F. R. 6519) in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237). In apportioning the national acreage allotment for the crop produced in the calendar year 1949, the views and recommendations of peanut growers and other interested persons have been duly considered, within the limits prescribed by section 358 (c) of the act.

§ 729.4 *Apportionment of the national peanut acreage allotment for the crop produced in the calendar year 1949.* The national peanut acreage allotment proclaimed in § 729.2 is hereby apportioned as follows:

State	1949 State acreage allotment
Alabama	397,320
Arizona	401
Arkansas	8,184
California	1,257
Florida	82,640
Georgia	873,092
Louisiana	3,887
Mississippi	14,117
Missouri	401
New Mexico	8,256
North Carolina	242,463
Oklahoma	183,733
South Carolina	25,165
Tennessee	5,524
Texas	620,531
Virginia	141,108

Total apportioned to States... 2,608,079
Maximum reserve for new farms 20,891

Total available for allocation... 2,628,970

¹Includes additional acreages of 856 acres for California and 16,747 acres for Virginia, required to provide allotments equal to the respective 1941 State allotment.

(55 Stat. 88, 89 as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Supp. 1358)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of December 1948.

[SEAL] A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11502; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

PART 729—PEANUTS

MARKETING QUOTA REGULATIONS FOR 1949 CROP

The purpose of this amendment is to reduce the percentage of the national peanut acreage allotment for the crop produced in the calendar year 1949 available for establishing allotments for new farms from one percent to not more than eight-tenths of one percent. The basis of this amendment is the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Since farmers in the peanut-growing areas are now entering into rental agreements and planning their farming operations for the calendar year 1949, it is imperative that farm acreage allotments be determined and farmers notified thereof at the earliest possible date. This can not be done until this amendment becomes effective. Therefore, it is in the

public interest as well as in the interest of peanut growers that the notice and public procedure requirements of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act be dispensed with. Accordingly, it is hereby determined and found that with respect to this amendment compliance with the notice, public procedure, and 30-day effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and the amendment made herein shall become effective simultaneously with the regulations being amended.

Section 729.24 (c) is amended by striking out the first word of the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Not more than eight-tenths of one."

(52 Stat. 38, 55 Stat. 88, 59 Stat. 9, 61 Stat. 721, 7 U. S. C. and Supp. 1301, 1358, 1359, 1361-1368, 1373, and 1375)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of December 1948. Witness my hand and seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11053; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch)

[Sugar Determination 272, Amdt. 1]

PART 802—SUGAR DETERMINATIONS

AMENDMENT TO DETERMINATION OF FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES FOR 1948 CROP OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, after consideration of information submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee, § 802.22c is hereby amended to extend to March 31, 1949, the molasses bonus pricing period referred to therein.

Statement of bases and considerations. In the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1948 crop of Louisiana sugarcane, under § 802.22c, it was provided that the pricing period for the molasses bonus would be the pricing period for raw sugar as set forth in § 802.22a, i. e., Friday, October 8, 1948 (or the Friday within the first marketing week of actual trading) to January 31, 1949.

On November 15, 1948, the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee representing sugarcane growers and processors in Louisiana, in a resolution to the Secretary of Agriculture, requested that the molasses bonus pricing period be extended by not less than 45 nor more than 60 days. This request was made in the belief that a longer pricing period would tend to allow a more orderly marketing of the 1948 crop molasses production.

After consideration of this request it is deemed fair and reasonable to amend § 802.22c by extending the molasses bonus pricing period to March 31, 1949.

(Secs. 301, 403, 61 Stat. 929, 932, 7 U. S. C. Supp. 1131, 1153)

Issued this 15th day of December 1948.

[SEAL] A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R., Doc. 48-11056; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 12—BANKS AND BANKING

Chapter II—Federal Reserve System

Subchapter A—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

[Regulation W]

PART 222—CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDIT INTERPRETATIONS

§ 222.115 *Conversion of non-instalment credit to instalment basis.* The interpretation issued by the Board of Governors and published at 12 F. R. 3 (12 CFR, Supp. 1947, § 222.106) concerning "Conversion of non-instalment credit to instalment basis" is applicable under the new Part 222 (13 F. R. 4865 et seq.)

§ 222.116 *Preservation of records.* Among other things, § 222.8 (a) of this part requires a Registrant to preserve relevant documents for the "life of the obligation to which they relate" This, of course, includes the "Statement of the Borrower"

The Board's view is that "the obligation" as that term is used in § 222.8 (a), means the original obligation with respect to which the Statement was procured, and, therefore, does not require the preservation of the Statement executed in connection with any such original obligation after a new obligation has arisen by virtue of a revision of the old credit.

In substance, this interpretation is the same as the interpretation concerning "Preservation of Records" which was issued under the old Part 222 and published in 12 F. R. 95 (12 CFR, Supp. 1947, § 222.108)

(Sec. 5 (b) 40 Stat. 415, as amended by sec. 5, 40 Stat. 966, sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1, sec. 1, 54 Stat. 179; secs. 301 and 302, 55 Stat. 839, 840, Pub. Law 905, 80th Cong.; 12 U. S. C. 95 (a) and Supp., 50 U. S. C. App. 616, 617; E. O. 8843, Aug. 9, 1941)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,

[SEAL] S. R. CARPENTER,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11044; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

Chapter III—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce

[3d Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 30]

PART 372—GENERAL LICENSES

PART 381—LICENSES FOR MULTIPLE SHIPMENTS OF GIFT PARCELS

GIFT PARCELS

1. Section 372.21 *General license for gift parcels* is amended to read as follows:

§ 372.21 *General license for gift parcels*—(a) *General license*. There is hereby established a general license authorizing the exportation of gift parcels as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, via mail, express or freight, addressed to individuals in all destinations: *Provided*, That such exportations are made in accordance with the following provisions of this section.

(b) *Definition*. For the purpose of this general license a gift parcel is defined as a parcel containing commodities to be sent free of cost to the person ultimately receiving them and must be for the personal use of the addressee or his immediate family. The contents of such parcel are limited to those items which are normally sent as gifts, such as food, clothing, medicinals, and drugs.

(c) *Size, weight, and other limitations*—(1) *Parcel post*. Gift parcels mailed by parcel post shall conform to the applicable Post Office regulations as to size, weight, and permissible contents.

(2) *Weight limitations*. The weight of each gift parcel sent under this general license shall not exceed forty-four (44) pounds.

(3) *Commodity limitations*. The commodities which may be included in each gift parcel sent under this general license are restricted as follows:

(i) Not more than two (2) pounds of meat;

(ii) Not more than five (5) pounds of edible fats and oils, including not more than one (1) pound of butter;

(iii) Not more than five dollars (\$5.00) combined total domestic retail value of all medicinals and drugs;

(iv) No streptomycin whatever.

(4) *Other limitations*. Not more than one gift parcel may be sent by the same donor to the same donee in any one calendar week.

(d) *General license designation*. All gift parcels presented for shipment under this general license must be individually addressed and the words "gift parcel" shall be written on the addressee side of the package and also entered on any required customs declaration.

(e) *Special provisions for shipments of multiple gift parcels*. (1) Commercial gift packaging concerns making shipments of multiple gift parcels under the provisions of this general license must prepare the shipper's export declaration in quadruplicate. The fourth copy must be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths and must be accompanied by a list of the names and addresses of the donors in the United States of the parcels and the donees abroad who are to receive the parcels included in the shipment. This list of donors must be arranged in alphabetical order, and must include the date on which each donor placed his order for the gift parcel. When shipments are cleared for export, the fourth copy of the shipper's export declaration, accompanied by the donor-donee list, must be presented to the collector of customs.

(2) Commercial gift packaging concerns must have on file evidence of current orders or requests from each donor named on the donor-donee list covering each individual gift parcel included in

the shipment. These records must be made available for inspection by representatives of the Department of Commerce upon request.

(3) Commercial gift packaging concerns shipping multiple gift parcels under the provisions of this general license from individual donors may make the exportation directly or through a forwarding agent. Where the shipper-seller of multiple gift parcels employs a forwarding agent to effect exportation, such forwarding agent must be duly designated by the shipper. In no event, however, shall a power of attorney or letter of authorization be required from the individual donor.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, 55 Stat. 206, 56 Stat. 463, 58 Stat. 671, 59 Stat. 270, 60 Stat. 215, 61 Stat. 214, 61 Stat. 321; Pub. Law 395, 80th Cong., 50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 701, 702; E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245; E. O. 9919, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59)

2. Part 381, Licenses for Multiple Shipments of Gift Parcels, is amended to read as follows:

PART 381—LICENSES FOR MULTIPLE SHIPMENTS OF GIFT PARCELS OF FLOUR

Sec.

381.1 Multiple shipments of gift parcels of flour; license.

381.2 Definition of "gift parcel"

381.3 Application requirements.

381.4 Other applicable provisions.

Authority: §§ 381.1 to 381.4 issued under sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, 55 Stat. 206, 56 Stat. 463, 58 Stat. 671, 59 Stat. 270, 60 Stat. 215, 61 Stat. 214, 61 Stat. 321; Pub. Law 395, 80th Cong., 50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 701, 702; E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245; E. O. 9919, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59.

§ 381.1 *Multiple shipments of gift parcels of flour—license*. There is hereby established a procedure whereby commercial gift packaging concerns may apply for licenses to export multiple gift parcels of flour, in a single shipment, through an intermediate consignee for delivery to individuals residing in a single foreign destination. This procedure is applicable only where the total value of the combined shipment exceeds the GLV dollar value limits specified for the flour to be exported: *Provided*, That not more than 100 pounds of flour may be included in an individual parcel.

§ 381.2 *Definition of "gift parcel"*. The term "gift parcel" as used in this section means a parcel containing flour to be sent free of cost to the person ultimately receiving it and must be for the personal use of the addressee or his immediate family.

§ 381.3 *Application requirements*. (a) Commercial gift packaging concerns desiring to export multiple gift parcels of flour under this procedure shall submit individual license applications, in accordance with the procedure set forth below.

(b) (1) Separate applications must be submitted for each country of destination to which multiple gift shipments are to be made, and must be accompanied by lists, in duplicate, showing the names of the donors in the United States and donees abroad, together with their addresses, and the date on which the donor

placed the order for a gift parcel with the applicant. The donors named in such lists must be residents of the United States and the number of such individual donors must approximate the number of individual donees; and in no case may one donor send parcels to more than five different donees.

(2) Applicants are required to have on file evidence of current orders from the donors whose names appear on the lists submitted in support of their applications and such records must be readily available for inspection by representatives of the Office of International Trade upon proper request.

(3) License applications must be submitted on form IT 419, accompanied by acknowledgment card, form IT 116, and must include the following:

(i) Under item 6 (a) the name of the applicant who is acting as forwarding agent;

(ii) Under item 6 (b) the words "See attached list of Donors";

(iii) Under item 7 (a), the words "See attached list of Donees";

(iv) Under item 7 (b) the name of the intermediate consignee in the foreign country;

(v) Under item 9, a complete description of the proposed shipment including the following:

(a) The total number of gift parcels to be shipped;

(b) The number and description of the shipping containers, i. e., bags, boxes, barrels, etc.,

(c) Total quantity of flour, in terms of Schedule B units;

(d) The processing code "Gift"

§ 381.4 *Other applicable provisions*. Insofar as consistent with the provisions of this part, all of the provisions of Parts 370 to 399 of this chapter shall apply equally to applications for and licenses issued under this part.

This amendment shall become effective as of November 23, 1948.

Dated: December 15, 1948.

FRANCIS MCINTYRE,
Assistant Director

Office of International Trade.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11073; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:54 a. m.]

[3d Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 29]

PART 373—LICENSING POLICIES AND RELATED SPECIAL PROVISIONS

EXPORT CLEARANCE FOR DIAMONDS

Section 373.13 *Special provisions for diamonds* is amended in the following particulars:

Paragraph (d) *Export clearance* is amended to read as follows:

(d) *Export clearance*. Every shipment of loose diamonds in any form (except cut gem diamonds) not including tools incorporating diamonds, irrespective of the means of exportation, must be inspected by the collector of customs at New York. The collector will compare the contents of the shipment with the description on the export license. If the contents and description on the license agree, the shipment will be sealed and

shipped under customs supervision. If the contents of the shipment do not agree with the description set forth on the export license, the collector of customs will refuse clearance of shipment for export and will return the export license to the Office of International Trade with a statement of his findings. Post offices will not accept packages containing such commodities for mailing to a foreign destination unless the unbroken seal of the New York collector of customs appears on each package.

This amendment shall become effective December 15, 1948.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, 55 Stat. 206, 56 Stat. 463, 58 Stat. 671, 59 Stat. 270, 60 Stat. 215, 61 Stat. 214, 61 Stat. 321, Pub. Law 395, 80th Cong., 50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 701, 702; E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245; E. O. 9919, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59)

Dated: December 14, 1948.

FRANCIS MCINTYRE,
Assistant Director,
Office of International Trade.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11072; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:54 a. m.]

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

[T. D. 52111]

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

PART 25—CUSTOMS BONDS

FREE-ENTRY OR REDUCED-DUTY DOCUMENTS; BONDS AND STIPULATIONS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MISSING DOCUMENTS

1. Paragraph (b) of § 10.11, paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 10.44, and paragraphs (a) and (c) of § 10.71, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 10.11 (b) 10.44 (b) (c), 10.71 (a) (c)), are amended by adding "(See § 25.16 (c) of this chapter.)" at the end of each of such paragraphs.

2. Section 10.84 (c), Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 10.84 (c)) is amended by deleting the words "authorized by the Bureau" in the second sentence and substituting in lieu thereof "(see § 25.18 (b) of this chapter)"

3. Section 25.16, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 25.16) is amended to read as follows:

§ 25.16 *Bonds and stipulations for production of missing documents; card memorandum; time for production of documents.* (a) When entry is made prior to the production of a required document, whether the importer gives bond on customs Form 7551 or 7553, or other appropriate form, or stipulates to produce such documents, a card memorandum on customs Form 5101 shall be prepared by the importer and presented with the entry.

(b) When a charge for the production of a missing document is made against a term bond, the charge shall be in the amount of the single entry bond that would have been taken had the trans-

action been covered by a single entry bond.

(c) Except when another period is fixed by law or these regulations, any document for the production of which a bond or stipulation is given shall be delivered to the collector of customs within 6 months from the date of the transaction in connection with which the bond or stipulation was given, or within any extension of such time which may be granted pursuant to § 25.18 (a). If the period ends on a Sunday or holiday, delivery on the next business day shall be accepted as timely. (Sec. 30, 52 Stat. 1089, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U. S. C. 1623, 1624)

4. The parenthetical matter at the end of § 25.17 (g) Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 25.17 (g)) is transferred to the end of § 25.17 (f) and the remainder of § 25.17 (g) is deleted.

5. Section 25.18, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 25.18) is amended to read as follows:

§ 25.18 *Extensions of periods for compliance with requirements of bonds and stipulations.* (a) If a document (other than an invoice) referred to in § 25.16 (c) is not produced within 6 months from the date of the transaction in connection with which the bond or stipulation was given, the collector, upon written application of the importer, in his discretion, may extend the period for further periods of 6 months each, but in no case to exceed a total of 2 years from the date of such transaction.

(b) In cases where the regulations relating to certain classes of merchandise, such as leather imported to be manufactured into footwear (see § 10.84 (c) of this chapter), prescribe a 3-year period within which proof must be produced of the use or disposition of the merchandise in, or its exportation from, the United States, and such proof is not furnished within the prescribed period, the collector may, upon the written application of the importer, extend the 3-year period for further periods of 1 year each, but not to exceed 5 years from the date of entry.

(c) No application for the extension of the period of any bond or stipulation given to assure the production of a missing document shall be allowed by a collector if such application is received later than 6 months after the expiration of the period of the bond or stipulation, including any prior extension. However, when a bond or stipulation is given for the production of any free-entry or reduced-duty document and a satisfactory document is not produced within the prescribed time but is produced prior to liquidation of the entry or within the period during which a valid reliquidation may be completed, it shall be accepted as satisfying the requirement that it be filed in connection with the entry, and the bond charge for its production shall be canceled.

(d) It is not necessary to secure the assent of the sureties to any extension of the period prescribed in a bond when such extension is authorized by law or these regulations. The assent of the sureties shall be obtained before any other extension of such a period is allowed. (Sec. 30,

52 Stat. 1089, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U. S. C. 1623, 1624).

[SEAL] FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: December 15, 1948.

JOHN S. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11094; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
9:01 a. m.]

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chapter II—Commissions, Boards, Institutes, and Foundations

EXCLUSION OF CHAPTER FROM CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, 1949 EDITION

EDITORIAL NOTE: In order to conform Title 22 to the scope and style of the Code of Federal Regulations, 1949 Edition, as prescribed by the regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register and approved by the President effective October 12, 1948 (13 F. R. 5929) Chapter II—Commissions, Boards, Institutes, and Foundations, is excluded from the Code of Federal Regulations, 1949 Edition.

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket Nos. 8977, 9022]

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

PART 3—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

PART 6—FIXED PUBLIC RADIO SERVICES

PART 7—COASTAL AND MARINE RELAY SERVICES

PART 8—SHIP SERVICE

PART 13—COMMERCIAL RADIO OPERATORS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

(Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City 1947, ratified by the United States, on June 18, 1948, and Sec. 4 (1), 48 Stat. 1066; Sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082; Sec. 318, 48 Stat. 1089; Sec. 320, 48 Stat. 1090; Sec. 321, 48 Stat. 1090; Sec. 322, 48 Stat. 1090; Sec. 323, 48 Stat. 1091, Sec. 325 (a) 48 Stat. 1091; 47 U. S. C. 154 (1), 303, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325 (a))

In the matter of amendment of Part 2 of the Commission's rules and regulations, Docket No. 9022; amendments to the Commission's rules and regulations governing the allocation of frequencies in the Band 940-952 Mc, Docket No. 8977; amendment of Parts 3, 6, 7, 8 and 13 of the Commission's rules and regulations.

Report and order On June 11, 1948, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in Docket No. 9022 looking toward the amendment of Part 2 of the Commission's rules and regulations. The revision of Part 2 of the rules and regulations was to make these rules consistent with existing treaties, conventions and the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio

Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, ratified by the United States on June 18, 1948. It was proposed to include in the new Part 2, definitions and rules relating to allocation, assignment and use of radio frequencies rules relating to allocation, assignment and use of call signs and the identification of radio communications and rules relating to distress, disaster and emergency communications. The time for filing comments in this matter expired on June 12, 1948.

Attached hereto is the new Part 2 of the Commission's rules and regulations which is entitled "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations." These rules are in substance the same as the proposed rules set out in the Commission's notice of June 11, 1948. Certain provisions of the present Part 2 have been transferred with editorial changes to Parts 3, 6, 7, 8 and 13 and these changes are indicated in Table I as set forth below.

Section 2.104 of the new Part 2 sets forth all frequency allocations above 25 Mc heretofore approved by the Commission plus the new allocation of the 940-952 Mc band referred to below. All allocations below 25 Mc will in the future be incorporated into § 2.104. The frequency bands which are now being considered for reallocation by the Commission, identified as Docket 8965 (25-30 Mc) Docket 8972 (44-50 Mc and 152-162 Mc) Docket 8973 (72-76 Mc) Docket 8974 (450-460 Mc) and Docket 8962 (9800-10000 Mc) are shown in § 2.104 as being allocated to non-government radio services but will be shown with the allocations to the general categories of services and stations when final action is taken by the Commission in connection with the outstanding allocation proposals.

Pleadings have been filed in Docket 9022 by the following parties: National Committee for Utilities Radio; Radio Committee Association of State Foresters; R. B. Lellecter; Civil Aeronautics Administration; Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation; New York Daily Mirror Department of the Hearst Corporation; Telanserphone, Inc., Western Union Telegraph Co., KPOJ, Inc. and the American Broadcasting Company, Inc. These pleadings, however, relate primarily to the proposed allocations and rule making proceedings involving Parts 6, 10, 11 and 16 of the rules, Dockets 8659, 8965, 8972, 8973, 8974, 9001, 9018, 9046 and 9047. Since it is believed that the questions in these pleadings cannot properly be disposed of without consideration of the matters involved in the above enumerated dockets, the adoption of Part 2 made herein is without prejudice to the determination of the questions raised in the above-mentioned pleadings and decisions with respect to these matters will be made in connection with the final decision in the above described dockets.

In connection with the operation of radio sonde on the frequency 72.2 Mc, the licensee of any non-government station, upon receiving interference due to the operation of radio sonde on the frequency 72.2 Mc, should communicate with the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, or with the nearest Commission's field office giving the particu-

lars of such interference and an attempt will be made to take steps to remove such interference.

On May 6, 1948, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in Docket 8977 with respect to the allocation of the frequencies 940-952 Mc. No comments have been filed by the public in this matter and this proposal is now made final.

Accordingly, it is ordered, Effective February 1, 1949, pursuant to the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City 1947, ratified by the United States, on June 18, 1948, and section 4 (r) 303, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323 and 325 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that Part 2 of the Commission's rules and regulations be, and it is hereby deleted except insofar as certain of its provisions are retained in Parts 3, 6, 7, 8 and 13 of the Commission's rules and Parts 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 13 be and are hereby amended to read as provided below.

(Sec. 4 (i) 48 Stat. 1066, sec. 6 (b), 50 Stat. 191, 47 U. S. C. 154 (i) 303 (r))

Adopted: December 10, 1948.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

TABLE I

[Table showing sections in former Part 2 corresponding to sections in present Parts 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 13]

Old Part 2	Part 2	Part 3	Part 6	Part 7	Part 8	Part 13
2.1				7.14 (a)		
2.2				7.14 (b)	8.25	
2.3				7.14 (c)		
2.4			6.13			
2.5	2.102					
2.6	2.20 (h)					
2.7	2.6 (a)					
2.8						
2.9						
2.10	2.11					
2.11	2.13 (c)					
2.12	2.3 (a)					
2.13	2.3 (b)					
2.14	2.1					
2.15						
2.17	2.1					
2.18		3.15 (c)		7.15	8.23	
2.19		3.15 (d)		7.16	8.49	
2.20		3.15 (e)				
2.21		3.15 (f)				
2.22		3.15 (g)				
2.23		3.15 (h)		7.17	8.22	
2.24	2.13 (i)					
2.25		3.15 (i)				
2.26		3.15 (j)				
2.27		3.15 (k)		7.18	8.23	
2.28		3.15 (l)		7.19	8.24	
2.29						
2.30		3.15 (m)				
2.31		3.15 (n)				
2.32		3.15 (o)				
2.33		3.15 (p)				
2.34		3.15 (q)				
2.35				7.20	8.49	
2.41		3.169	6.31	7.45 (a)		
2.42		3.167	6.32	7.45 (b)		
2.43		3.165	6.32	7.45 (c)		
2.44		3.163	6.32	7.45 (d)		
2.45		3.34 (b)	6.47	7.41		
2.46		3.34 (c)	6.42	7.47	8.74	
2.47			6.43	7.48	8.75	
2.48			6.44	7.49		
2.49	2.201	3.170				
	2.202					
	2.203					
2.50						13.6
2.51						13.7
2.52			6.45	7.50	8.23	
2.53			6.46	7.51	8.24	
2.54		3.182				
		3.183				
		3.184				
		3.185				
		3.186				

TABLE I—Continued

[Table showing sections in former Part 2 corresponding to sections in present Parts 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 13]

Old Part 2	Part 2	Part 3	Part 6	Part 7	Part 8	Part 13
2.55	2.401					
2.56	2.402					
2.57	2.403					
2.58	2.404					
2.59	2.405					
2.61						
2.62						
2.63						
2.64						
2.65						
2.66		3.271	6.43	7.53		
		3.272				
		3.273				
		3.274				
2.71	2.163					
2.72	2.261					
2.73	2.262					
2.74	2.263					
2.75						
2.76	2.16 (a)			7.53	8.50	
2.77	2.261 (i)					
2.78						
2.79				7.52	8.71 (a)	
2.80				7.52	8.71 (b)	
2.81	6.43			7.53		
2.82	6.43			7.57		
2.91	2.405					
2.92	2.406					
2.93					8.57	

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

Basis and purpose. These rules are issued pursuant to Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, ratified by the United States on June 18, 1948, and Title III of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. In order to effectuate the purposes of that Act and in particular to make available a rapid, efficient, nationwide, and worldwide wire and radio communication service the rules provide for allocations and terms of assignment and use of frequencies and call letters, and distress, disaster, and emergency radio communication common to all radio stations.

SUBPART A—DEFINITIONS

Sec.

2.1 Definitions.

SUBPART B—ALLOCATION ASSIGNMENT AND USE OF RADIO FREQUENCIES

- 2.101 Station symbols.
- 2.102 Nomenclature of frequencies.
- 2.103 Assignment of frequencies.
- 2.104 Frequency allocations.

SUBPART C—EMISSIONS

- 2.201 Emission, modulation and transmission characteristics.
- 2.202 Bandwidths.

SUBPART D—IDENTIFICATION OF RADIO COMMUNICATION AND ALLOCATION AND USE OF CALL SIGNS

- 2.301 Identification of transmissions.
- 2.302 Table of allocation of call signs.
- 2.303 Table of geographic assignment of call signs.

SUBPART E—DISTRESS, DISASTER AND EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

- 2.401 Distress messages.
- 2.402 Control of distress traffic.
- 2.403 Retransmission of distress message.
- 2.404 Resumption of operation after distress.
- 2.405 Operation during emergency.
- 2.406 National defence; free service.
- 2.407 National defence; emergency authorization.

APPENDIX A—LAWS, TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, REGULATIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND AGREEMENTS RELATING TO RADIO IN FORCE

AUTHORITY: §§ 2.1 to 2.407 issued under secs. 4 (1), 303, 321, 323, 325 (a), 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, 1090, 1091, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154 (1), 303, 321, 825, applies Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, ratified by the United States on June 18, 1948.

SUBPART A—DEFINITIONS

§ 2.1 *Definitions.* The following definitions are issued:

Aeronautical fixed service. A fixed service intended for the transmission of information relating to air navigation, preparation for, and safety of flight.

Aeronautical fixed station (FXA) A station in the aeronautical fixed service.

Aeronautical marker beacon station (RLA) A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service which provides a signal to designate a small area above the station.

Aeronautical mobile service. A mobile service between aircraft stations and aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations.

Aeronautical radionavigation service. A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of aircraft.

Aeronautical station (FA) A land station in the aeronautical mobile service, carrying on a service with aircraft stations. In certain instances an aeronautical station may be placed on board a ship.

Aeronautical utility land station (FLU) A land station located at airdrome control towers and used for control of ground vehicles and aircraft on the ground at airdromes.

Aeronautical utility mobile station (MOU) A mobile station used for communication, at airdromes, with the aeronautical utility land station, ground vehicles, and aircraft on the ground.

Aircraft carrier station (MAA) An aircraft station aboard an aircraft engaged in, or essential to, transportation of passengers or cargo for hire.

Aircraft station (MA) A mobile station installed on board any type of aircraft and continuously subject to human control.

Airdrome control station (FAC) An aeronautical station providing communication between an airdrome control tower and aircraft.

Altitude station (ROA) A radio navigation mobile station, in the aeronautical radionavigation service, the emissions of which are intended to determine the altitude of the aircraft, aboard which the altitude station is located, above the earth's surface.

Amateur service. A service of self training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried on by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Amateur station (AR) A station in the amateur service.

Authorized frequency. The frequency assigned to a station by the Commission and specified in the instrument of authorization.

Authorized power The power assigned to a radio station by the Commission and

specified in the instrument of authorization. The authorized power does not necessarily correspond to the power used by the Commission for purposes of its Master Frequency Record (MFR) and notification to the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union.

Aviation services. Aviation services are primarily for the safe, expeditious and economical operation of aircraft. They include the aeronautical fixed service, aeronautical mobile service, aeronautical radio navigation service, and secondarily, the handling of public correspondence to and from aircraft.

Base station (FB) A land station in the land mobile service carrying on a service with land mobile stations.

Broadcasting service. A radiocommunication service of transmissions to be received directly by the general public.

This service may include transmissions of sounds or transmissions by television, facsimile or other means.

Broadcasting station (BC) A station in the broadcasting service.

Carrier In a frequency stabilized system, the sinusoidal component of a modulated wave whose frequency is independent of the modulating wave; or

The output of a transmitter when the modulating wave is made zero; or

A wave generated at a point in the transmitting system and subsequently modulated by the signal; or

A wave generated locally at the receiving terminal which when combined with the side bands in a suitable detector produces the modulating wave.

Carrier frequency. The frequency of the carrier.

Citizens radio service. A radiocommunication service of fixed, land, or mobile stations, or combinations thereof, intended for use by citizens of the United States for private or personal radiocommunication (including radio signaling, control of objects by radio, and other purposes)

Coast station (FC) A land station in the maritime mobile service carrying on a service with ship stations.

Common carrier fixed station (FXC) A fixed station open to public correspondence.

Contract developmental station (EXG) An Experimental Station operated by a manufacturer of radiocommunication equipment for the sole and express purpose of developing equipment or a technique to be employed by stations belonging to and operated by the United States.

Developmental fixed station (FXJ) A fixed station operated for the express purpose of developing equipment or a technique solely for use only in that portion of the non-government fixed service which has been specifically allocated the authorized frequency of the developmental fixed station.

Developmental land station (FLA) A station operated for the express purpose of developing equipment or a technique solely for use only in that portion of the non-government mobile service which has been specifically allocated the authorized frequency of the developmental land station.

Developmental mobile station (MOA) A mobile station operated for the express purpose of developing equipment

or a technique solely for use only in that portion of the non-government mobile service which has been specifically allocated the authorized frequency of the developmental mobile station.

Distance measuring equipment. A radionavigation aid in the aeronautical radionavigation service that determines the distance of an interrogator from a transponder by measuring the time of transmission to and from the transponder.

Domestic fixed service. A fixed service intended for the transmission of information between points, all of which lie within the 48 states and the District of Columbia, except for the domestic haul of international traffic.

Domestic fixed public service. A fixed service, the stations of which are open to public correspondence, for radiocommunication between points all of which lie within: (a) the 48 states and the District of Columbia, or (b) within a single territory or possession of the United States.

Domestic public radiocommunication services. The land mobile and domestic fixed public services the stations of which are open to public correspondence.

Experimental station (EX) A station utilizing Hertzian waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include amateur stations.

Export developmental station (EXE) An experimental station operated by a manufacturer of radiocommunication equipment for the sole and express purpose of developing equipment or a technique to be employed by stations under the jurisdiction of a foreign government.

Facsimile. A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images with a view to their reception in a permanent form.

Facsimile broadcasting station (BCM) A broadcasting station utilizing facsimile primarily.

Fixed public control service. A fixed service carried on for the purpose of transmitting intelligence between transmitting or receiving stations in the Public Radiocommunication Services and the message centers or control points associated therewith.

Fixed service. A service of radiocommunication between specified fixed points.

Fixed station (FX) A station in the fixed service.

Flight test station (FAT) An aeronautical station used for the transmission of essential communication in connection with the testing of aircraft or major components of aircraft.

Flying school station (FAS) An aeronautical station used for radiocommunication pertaining to instructions to students or pilots while actually operating aircraft.

FM broadcast STL station (FXF) A fixed station utilizing telephony to transmit from a studio of an FM broadcasting station to the transmitter of that broadcasting station, programs to be broadcast by that station.

FM broadcasting station (BCF) A broadcasting station utilizing telephony by means of frequency modulation.

Glide path station (RLG). (This term will be defined at a later date.)

Harmful interference. Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of a safety service or obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the regulations in this part.

Hertzian waves. Electromagnetic waves of frequencies between 10 kc and 3,000,000 mc.

Industrial radio services. Any service of radiocommunication essential to, operated by, and for the sole use of, those enterprises which for purposes of safety or other necessity require radio-communication in order to function efficiently, the radio transmitting facilities of which are defined as fixed, land, or mobile stations.

Industrial, scientific, and medical equipment. Radio transmitting equipment or other devices employing Hertzian waves for industrial, scientific, or medical purposes, including the transfer of energy by radio, and which are not intended to be used for radio communication.

Instrument landing system. A system of radionavigation, intended to facilitate aircraft in landing, which provides lateral and vertical guidance, including indications of distance from the optimum point of landing.

Interim FM relay station (FXM). A fixed station used for the transmission of FM broadcasting programs from one FM broadcasting station to other FM broadcasting stations to provide simultaneous network FM broadcasting and operated only by FM broadcast licensees.

Interim television relay station (FXN). A fixed station used for the transmission of television broadcasting programs from one television broadcasting station to other television broadcasting stations to provide simultaneous network television broadcasting and operated only by television broadcast licensees.

International broadcasting station (BCI). A broadcasting station employing frequencies allocated to the broadcasting service between 5950 kc and 26100 kc, whose transmissions are intended to be received directly by the general public in foreign countries.

International control station (FXI). A fixed station in the fixed public control service associated directly with the international fixed public radiocommunication service.

International fixed public radiocommunication service. A fixed service, the stations of which are open to public correspondence and which is intended to provide radiocommunication between the United States and its territories and foreign or overseas points.

Kc (kilocycle). A kilocycle (kc) means one kilocycle per second and is equal to one thousand cycles per second.

Land mobile service. A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

Land mobile station (ML). A mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

Land station (FL). A station in the mobile service not intended for operation while in motion.

Land transportation radio services. Any service of radiocommunication operated by, and for the sole use of certain land transportation common carriers, the radio transmitting facilities of which are defined as fixed, land, or mobile stations.

Localizer station (RLI). A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service which provides signals for the lateral guidance of aircraft with respect to a runway center line.

Loran station (RLN). A long distance radionavigation land station transmitting synchronized pulses. Hyperbolic lines of position are determined by the measurement of the difference in the time of arrival of these pulses.

Marine radio beacon station (RLM). A radionavigation land station, the emissions of which are intended to enable a ship station to determine its bearing or its direction in relation to the marine radio beacon station.

Maritime mobile service. A mobile service between ship stations and coast stations, or between ship stations.

Maritime radionavigation service. A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of ships.

Mc (megacycle). A megacycle (mc) means one thousand kilocycles.

Meteorological aids service. A service of emissions of special radio signals intended solely for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

Meteorological radar station (WXD). A station in the meteorological aids service employing radar.

Mobile, except television pickup, station (MOZ). Any mobile station other than a television pickup station.

Mobile service. A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

Mobile station (MO). A station in a mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

Modulation. The process of producing a wave some characteristic of which varies as a function of the instantaneous value of another wave, called the modulating wave.

Omni directional range station (RLO). A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service providing direct indication of the bearing (omni bearing) of that station from an aircraft.

Operational fixed station (FXO). A fixed station, not open to public correspondence, operated by and for the sole use of those agencies operating their own radiocommunication facilities in the Public Safety, Industrial, Land Transportation, Marine, or Aviation Service.

Primary standard of frequency. The primary standard of frequency for radio-frequency measurements shall be the national standard of frequency maintained by the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The operating frequency of all radio stations will be determined by com-

parison with this standard or the standard signals of station WWV of the National Bureau of Standards.

Private aircraft station (MAP). An aircraft station on board an aircraft not operated as an air carrier.

Public correspondence. Any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, must accept for transmission.

Public radiocommunication services. The land mobile and fixed services the stations of which are open to public correspondence.

Public safety radio service. Any service of radiocommunication essential to either the discharge of non-federal governmental functions relating to public safety responsibilities or the alleviation of an emergency endangering life or property, the radio transmitting facilities of which are defined as fixed, land, or mobile stations.

Racon. A radionavigation system transmitting, automatically or in response to a predetermined received signal, a pulsed radio signal with specific characteristics.

Racon station (RLC). A radio-navigation land station which employs a racon.

Radar. Radiolocation system where transmission and reception are carried out at the same location, and which utilizes the reflecting or retransmitting properties of objects in order to determine their positions.

Radio. A general term applied to the use of Hertzian waves.

Radiobeacon station. A radionavigation station the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or its direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.

Radiocommunication. Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

Radio direction finding. Radiolocation in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions.

Radio direction finding station (RG). A radiolocation station intended to determine only the direction of other stations by means of transmissions from the latter.

Radiolocation. Determination of a position or of a direction by means of the constant velocity of rectilinear propagation properties of Hertzian waves.

Radiolocation service. A service involving the use of radiolocation.

Radiolocation station. A station in the radiolocation service.

Radionavigation. Radiolocation intended solely for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning, in navigation.

Radionavigation land station (RL). A station in the radionavigation service not intended for operation while in motion.

Radionavigation mobile station (RO). A station in the radionavigation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

Radionavigation service. A radiolocation service involving the use of radionavigation.

Radionavigation station. A station in the radionavigation service.

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Radio range station (RLR) A radio-navigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service providing radial equisignal zones.

Radiosonde. An automatic radio transmitter in the meteorological aids service usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite or parachute, which transmits meteorological data.

Radiosonde station (WXR) A station in the meteorological aids service employing a radiosonde.

Remote pickup broadcast base station (FBR) A base station, licensed for the transmission of program material from remote points of origination to a broadcasting station for simultaneous or delayed broadcasting and for the transmission of orders pertaining to such programs.

Remote pickup broadcast mobile station (MLR) A land mobile station, licensed for the transmission of program material from remote points of origination to a broadcasting station for simultaneous or delayed broadcasting and for the transmission of orders pertaining to such programs.

Ship station (MS) A mobile station in the maritime mobile service located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored.

Standard frequency service. A radio-communication service for the transmission of standard and specified frequencies of known high accuracy, intended for general reception.

Standard frequency station (SS) A station in the standard frequency service.

Surveillance radar station (RLS) A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service employing radar to display the presence of aircraft within its range.

Telecommunication. Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

Telegraphy. A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.

Telemetry. Automatic radiocommunication, in a fixed or mobile service intended to indicate or record a measurable variable quantity at a distance.

Telemetry fixed station (FXE) A fixed station, the emissions of which are used for telemetry.

Telemetry land station (FLE) A land station, the emissions of which are used for telemetry.

Telemetry mobile station (MOE), A mobile station, the emissions of which are used for telemetry.

Telephony. A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech, or in some cases, other sounds.

Television. A system of telecommunication for transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

Television broadcasting station (BCT) A broadcasting station utilizing both television and telephony to provide combination and simultaneous visual and aural programs intended to be received directly by the general public.

Television pickup station (MOT) A mobile station, other than a ship or air-

craft station, used either by television broadcast licensees or communications common carriers for the transmission of television broadcasting (audio and video) of a temporary nature such as ball games, parades, news events, etc. to television broadcasting stations from locations where wire service is not practicable.

Television STL station (television studio to transmitter link) (FXT) A fixed station used either by television broadcast licensees or communications common carriers for the transmission of television broadcasting programs from studios to television broadcasting transmitters where wire service is not practicable.

SUBPART B—ALLOCATION ASSIGNMENT AND USE OF RADIO FREQUENCIES

§ 2.101 *Station symbols.* The following symbols shall be used to designate the several classes of stations:

Symbol	Class of station
AR-----	Amateur station.
BC-----	Broadcasting station.
BCF-----	FM broadcasting station.
BCI-----	International broadcasting station.
BCM-----	Facsimile broadcasting station.
BCT-----	Television broadcasting station.
EX-----	Experimental station.
EXE-----	Export developmental station.
EXG-----	Contract developmental station.
FA-----	Aeronautical station.
FAC-----	Airdrome control station.
FAS-----	Flying school station.
FAT-----	Flight test station.
FB-----	Base station.
FBR-----	Remote pickup broadcast base station.
FC-----	Coast station.
FL-----	Land station.
FLA-----	Developmental land station.
FLE-----	Telemetry land station.
FLU-----	Aeronautical utility land station.

Symbol	Class of station
FX-----	Fixed station.
FXA-----	Aeronautical fixed station.
FXC-----	Common carrier fixed station.
FXE-----	Telemetry fixed station.
FXF-----	FM broadcast STL station.
FXI-----	International control station.
FXJ-----	Developmental fixed station.
FXM-----	Interim FM relay station.
FXN-----	Interim television relay station.
FXO-----	Operational fixed station.
FXT-----	Television STL station.
MA-----	Aircraft station.
MAA-----	Air carrier aircraft station.
MAP-----	Private aircraft station.
ML-----	Land mobile station.
MLR-----	Remote pickup broadcast mobile station.
MO-----	Mobile station.
MOA-----	Developmental mobile station.
MOE-----	Telemetry mobile station.
MOT-----	Television pickup station.
MOU-----	Aeronautical utility mobile station.
MOZ-----	Mobile (except television pickup) station.
MS-----	Ship station.
RG-----	Radio direction-finding station.
RL-----	Radionavigation land station.
RLA-----	Aeronautical marker beacon station.
RLC-----	Racon station.
RLG-----	Glide Path (slope) station.
RLI-----	Localizer station.
RLM-----	Marine radio beacon station
RLN-----	Loran station.
RLO-----	Omnidirectional range station.
RLR-----	Radio range station.
RLS-----	Surveillance radar station.
RO-----	Radionavigation mobile station.
ROA-----	Altitude station.
SS-----	Standard frequency station.
WXR-----	Radiosonde station.
WXD-----	Meteorological radar station.

§ 2.102 *Nomenclature of frequencies.* Frequencies shall be expressed in kilocycles per second (kc) at and below 30,000 kilocycles per second and in megacycles per second (Mc) above this frequency.

Frequency subdivision	Frequency range
VLF (very low frequency)-----	Below 30 kc.
LF (low frequency)-----	30 to 300 kc.
MF (medium frequency)-----	300 to 3000 kc.
HF (high frequency)-----	3000 to 30,000 kc.
VHF (very high frequency)-----	30,000 to 300 Mc.
UHF (ultra high frequency)-----	300 Mc. to 3000 Mc.
SHF (super high frequency)-----	3,000 Mc. to 30,000 Mc.
EHF (extremely high frequency)-----	30,000 Mc. to 300,000 Mc.

§ 2.103 *Assignment of frequencies.* The assignment of frequencies and bands of frequencies to all stations and classes of stations and the licensing and authorizing of the use of all such frequencies between 10 kc and 30,000 Mc, and the actual use of such frequencies for radiocommunication or for any other purpose, including the transfer of energy by radio, shall be in accordance with the table of frequency allocations herein,¹ except that in individual cases the Commission may, without rule-making proceedings, authorize, on a temporary basis

only, the use of a frequency or frequencies not in accordance with the table below for projects of short duration or emergencies where the Commission finds that important or exceptional circumstances require such utilization: *Provided*, That no such authorization will be granted where harmful interference would be caused thereby to any service operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations: *And provided, further* That such authorizations are not intended to develop a service to be operated on frequencies other than those allocated such service in the table of frequency allocations.²

¹ Fixed stations in services allocated frequencies in column 11 of the table of frequency allocations in non-government bands allocated for the land mobile services between 25 and 50 Mc, and between 152 and 162 Mc, may use the frequencies in column 10 of the table allocated such services on the condition that no harmful interference will be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

² From time to time when the Commission moves a service from one band to another it provides that existing stations may continue on the old band for a certain length of time, usually in order to provide for the amortization of equipment. Nothing in this section shall be construed as inconsistent with such authorizations.

§ 2.104 Frequency allocations—(a) Table of frequency allocations. The following is the table of frequency allocations:

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature OF SERVICES of stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.99-25.01 (170)	Standard frequency.			24.99-25.01 (US17)	G.					
25.01-25.60	a. Fixed. b. Mobile except aeronautical mobile.			25.01-25.33	NG.					
25.6-26.1	Broadcasting.			25.33-25.85 (US17)	G.					
26.1-27.5 (172)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile except aeronautical mobile.			25.85-26.45	NG.					
(171)				26.45-26.95 (US17)	G.					
27.5-28.0		27.5-28.0	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	26.95-27.54	NG.					
				27.54-28.00 (US17)	G.					
28.0-29.7	Amateur.			28.0-29.7	Amateur (US1).					
29.7-32.0		29.7-44.0	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	29.70-29.89	NG.					
				29.89-29.91 (US17)	G.					
				29.91-30.00	NG.					
				30.00-30.10 (US17)	G.					
				30.10-32.00	NG.	30.10-32.00 (NG1)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	30.18 30.62	INDUSTRIAL. Do.
									30.66	INDUSTRIAL; LAND TRANSPORTATION.
									30.70 30.74 30.78 30.82	Do. Do. Do. Do.
									30.86	LAND TRANSPORTATION; PUBLIC SAFETY.
									30.90 30.94 30.98 31.02 31.06 31.10 31.14	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									31.18	PUBLIC SAFETY.
									31.22 31.26 31.30 31.34 31.38 31.42 31.46 31.50 31.54 31.58 31.62 31.66 31.70 31.74 31.78 31.82 31.86 31.90 31.94 31.98	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

(170) The standard frequency is 25 Mc.

(171) The frequency 27.12 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific, and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 0.6 percent of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.

(172) In Region 2, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, the amateur service will operate within the band 26.96-27.23 Mc.

US1 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc.	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature (OF SERV-ICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.7-33.0 (Con.) 										

(176) The frequency 40.68 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of $\pm 0.05\%$ of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

US2 Emissions from industrial, scientific and medical equipment using the frequency 40.68 Mc must be confined to the band 40.66-40.70 Mc.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference

will not be caused by services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NGI Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

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World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fro- quency Mc	Nature {OF SERV- ICES of stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.7-88.0 (Con.)		29.7-44.0 (Con.)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (Con.)	42-44 (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	43.2-44.0 (NG1)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	43.22	D O M E S T I C P U B L I C : L A N D T R A N S P O R T A - T I O N .
									43.23	Do.
									43.30	Do.
									43.34	Do.
									43.38	Do.
									43.42	Do.
									43.46	Do.
									43.50	Do.
									43.54	Do.
									43.58	Do.
									43.62	Do.
									43.66	Do.
									43.70	Do.
									43.74	Do.
									43.78	Do.
									43.82	Do.
									43.86	Do.
									43.90	Do.
									43.94	Do.
									43.98	Do.
(184)		44-50	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile.	44-50	NG.					
		50-54	Amateur.	50-54	Amateur (US1).	50-54	Amateur.			
		54-72	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile.	54-72	NG.	54-72 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broad- casting.	55.25 59.75 61.25 63.75 67.25 71.75	Video } Channel 2. Sound } Video } Channel 3. Sound } Video } Channel 4. Sound }
		72-76	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	72-76	NG. (US3, 4).					
		76-88	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile.	76-88	NG.	76-88 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broad- casting.	77.25 81.75 83.25 87.75	Video } Channel 5. Sound } Video } Channel 6. Sound }
88-100	Broadcasting.			88-103	NG.	88-103 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	FM broadcasting (NG4).	88.1 88.3 88.5 88.7 88.9 89.1 89.3 89.5 89.7 89.9 90.1 90.3 90.5 90.7 90.9 91.1 91.3 91.5 91.7 91.9 92.1 92.3 92.5 92.7 92.9 93.1 93.3 93.5 93.7 93.9 94.1 94.3 94.5 94.7 94.9 95.1 95.3 95.5 95.7 95.9 96.1 96.3 96.5 96.7 96.9	FM channel 201. FM channel 202. FM channel 203. FM channel 204. FM channel 205. FM channel 206. FM channel 207. FM channel 208. FM channel 209. FM channel 210. FM channel 211. FM channel 212. FM channel 213. FM channel 214. FM channel 215. FM channel 216. FM channel 217. FM channel 218. FM channel 219. FM channel 220. FM channel 221. FM channel 222. FM channel 223. FM channel 224. FM channel 225. FM channel 226. FM channel 227. FM channel 228. FM channel 229. FM channel 230. FM channel 231. FM channel 232. FM channel 233. FM channel 234. FM channel 235. FM channel 236. FM channel 237. FM channel 238. FM channel 239. FM channel 240. FM channel 241. FM channel 242. FM channel 243. FM channel 244. FM channel 245.

(184) The frequency 75 Mc is designated for aeronautical marker beacons. In Region 1, the guardband is ± 0.2 Mc; in Regions 2 and 3, ± 0.4 Mc.

US1 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

US3 Existing Government radiosonde stations now operating on the frequency 72.2 Mc will continue to operate on that frequency for a period not to extend beyond June 1, 1950.

US4 The use of the frequency 75 Mc by aeronautical marker beacons is temporary and may be authorized until they are moved to a frequency band allocated for the aero-

nautical radionavigation service, or until they are no longer required. (See notes 210 and US12).

NG1 Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG4 Facsimile broadcasting stations may be authorized in the band 88-103 Mc.

NG4 Feedline broadcasting stations may be authorized in the band 83-103 Mc.

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World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission					OF SERV. ICES (of stations)
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency Mc	Nature	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
103-118 (Con.)	Aeronautical radio- navigation. (Con.)			103-132 (US5) (Con.)	G, NG. (Con.)	103-118 (Con.)	Aeronautical ra- dio navigation. (Con.)	Radionavigation land. (Con.)	112.1	Omnidirectional range; radio range.	
									112.2	Do.	
									112.3	Do.	
									112.4	Do.	
									112.5	Do.	
									112.6	Do.	
									112.7	Do.	
									112.8	Do.	
									112.9	Do.	
									113.0	Do.	
									113.1	Do.	
									113.2	Do.	
									113.3	Do.	
									113.4	Do.	
									113.5	Do.	
									113.6	Do.	
									113.7	Do.	
									113.8	Do.	
									113.9	Do.	
									114.0	Do.	
									114.1	Do.	
									114.2	Do.	
									114.3	Do.	
									114.4	Do.	
									114.5	Do.	
									114.6	Do.	
									114.7	Do.	
									114.8	Do.	
									114.9	Do.	
									115.0	Do.	
									115.1	Do.	
									115.2	Do.	
									115.3	Do.	
									115.4	Do.	
									115.5	Do.	
									115.6	Do.	
									115.7	Do.	
									115.8	Do.	
									115.9	Do.	
									116.0	Do.	
									116.1	Do.	
									116.2	Do.	
									116.3	Do.	
									116.4	Do.	
									116.5	Do.	
									116.6	Do.	
									116.7	Do.	
									116.8	Do.	
									116.9	Do.	
									117.0	Do.	
									117.1	Do.	
									117.2	Do.	
									117.3	Do.	
									117.4	Do.	
									117.5	Do.	
									117.6	Do.	
									117.7	Do.	
									117.8	Do.	
									117.9	Do.	
118-132	Aeronautical mo- bile (R) (140) (256).					118-132 (US6)	Aeronautical mo- bile.	a. Aeronautical. - b. Aircraft.	118.1	Airport control.	
									118.2	Do.	
									118.3	Do.	
									118.4	Do.	
									118.5	Do.	
									118.6	Do.	
									118.7	Do.	
									118.8	Do.	
									118.9	Do.	
									119.0	Do.	
									119.1	Do.	
									119.2	Do.	
									119.3	Do.	
									119.4	Do.	
									119.5	Do.	
									119.6	Do.	
									119.7	Do.	
									119.8	Do.	
									119.9	Do.	
									120.0	Do.	
									120.1	Do.	
									120.2	Do.	

(143) For the explanation of the term "Aeronautical mobile (R)" see 255.

(256) Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service are reserved for communications between any aircraft and those aeronautical stations primarily concerned with the safety and regularity of flight along national or international civil air routes.

US5 The frequency assignment plan in effect for both government and nongovernment stations in the band 103-132 Mc is indicated in columns 10 and 11.

US6 Public correspondence in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service is not permitted.

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature of service (OF SERV-ICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
118-132 (Con.)	Aeronautical mobile (R). (149) (256) (Con.)					118-132 (US6) (Con.)	Aeronautical mobile. (Con.)	a. Aeronautical. b. Aircraft. (Con.)	120.3	Airplane control—Con.
									120.4	Do.
									120.5	Do.
									120.6	Do.
									120.7	Do.
									120.8	Do.
									120.9	Do.
									121.0	Do.
									121.1	Do.
									121.2	Do.
									121.3	Do.
(195)									121.5	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE.
									121.7	Aeronautical utility land; Aeronautical utility mobile.
									121.9	Do.
									122.1	Private aircraft.
									122.3	Do.
									122.5	Do.
									122.7	Do.
									122.9	Do.
									123.1	Flight test; Flying school.
									123.3	Do.
									123.5	Do.
									123.7	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE.
									123.9	Do.
									124.1	Do.
									124.3	Do.
									124.5	Do.
									124.7	Do.
									124.9	Do.
									125.1	Do.
									125.3	Do.
									125.5	Do.
									125.7	Do.
									125.9	Do.
									126.1	Do.
									126.3	Do.
									126.5	Do.
									126.7	Do.
									126.9	Do.
									127.1	Do.
									127.3	Do.
									127.5	Do.
									127.7	Do.
									127.9	Do.
									128.1	Do.
									128.3	Do.
									128.5	Do.
									128.7	Do.
									128.9	Do.
									129.1	Do.
									129.3	Do.
									129.5	Do.
									129.7	Do.
									129.9	Do.
									130.1	Do.
									130.3	Do.
									130.5	Do.
									130.7	Do.
									130.9	Do.
									131.1	Do.
									131.3	Do.
									131.5	Do.
									131.7	Do.
									131.9	Do.
132-144		132-144	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	132-144 (US7, 17)	G.				140.25	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE.
144-146	Amateur.			144-148	Amateur (US1).	144-148	Amateur.			
146-235		146-148	Amateur.							
		148-174	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	148-152 (US17)	G.					
				152-162	NG.					
				162-174 (US 17)	G.					
(198)										

(149) For the explanation of the term "Aeronautical mobile (R)" see 226.

(195) The frequency 121.5 Mc is the aeronautical emergency frequency in this band.

(198) The frequency 150.80 Mc is designated for world-wide use for safety, calling, and intership and harbour control communications in the maritime mobile service (simplex telephony). Any other use of this frequency should be avoided in areas where such other use is liable to cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile service. The interested administrations will ensure, by special arrangements where necessary, that an adequate guard-band is provided. In Region 2, its use for this purpose will be restricted to the frequency modulated type of transmission (F3) and it is strongly recommended that the same type of transmission be adopted for this purpose in Regions 1 and 3.

(256) Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service are reserved for communications between any aircraft and those aeronautical stations

primarily concerned with the safety and regularity of flight along national or international civil air routes.

US1 Public emissions prohibited.

US6 Public correspondence in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service is not permitted.

US7 The frequency 140.25 Mc may be authorized on an interim basis to civil aviation as a common simplex frequency for emergency and distress communications, available to all stations operating in or with the aeronautical mobile service.

US17 Control developmental stations and expert developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused by services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

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World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature of service of stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
140-235 (Con.)	Amateur. (Con.)	174-216	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile.	174-216	NG.	174-216 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broadcasting.	175.25 179.75 181.25 185.75 187.25 191.75 193.25 197.75 199.25 203.75 205.25 209.75 211.25 215.75	Video Sound Channel 7. Video Sound Channel 8. Video Sound Channel 9. Video Sound Channel 10. Video Sound Channel 11. Video Sound Channel 12. Video Sound Channel 13.
		216-220	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	216-220 (US8, 17)	G.				217.425 217.475 217.525 217.550 217.575 217.625 217.675	Telemetering land; Telemetering mobile.
		220-225	Amateur. (207)	220-225 (US 9)	Amateur (US1)	220-225	Amateur.		219.325 219.375 219.425 219.450 219.475 219.525 219.575	Telemetering land; Telemetering mobile.
235.0-328.0	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	225-235	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (207)	225.0-328.0 (US9, 10) (US17)	G.					
328.6-335.4 (259)	Aeronautical radionavigation.			328.6-335.4	G, NG.	328.6-335.4	Aeronautical radionavigation.	Radionavigation land.		Glide path.
335.4-420.0	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (208)			335.4-400.0 (US10, 17)	G.					
				400-405	G, NG.	400-405	Meteorological aids.	Radiosonde.		
				406-420 (US17)	G.					
420-450	a. Aeronautical radionavigation. b. Amateur. (210) (211)			420-450 (US11)	Amateur (US1) (US18)	420-450	Amateur.			
450-460		450-460	a. Aeronautical radionavigation. b. Fixed. c. Mobile. (210) (211)	450-960 (US 11)	NG.					
460-470	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.					460-470 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Fixed. b. Land. c. Mobile.		CITIZENS RADIO.
470-585	Broadcasting.					470-475 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Facsimile broadcasting.		
						475-500 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Broadcasting.		

(207) In Region 2, distance measuring equipment in the aeronautical radio-navigation service may be operated in the band 220-231 Mc until the 1st January 1952 in accordance with appropriate bilateral or multilateral arrangements.

(208) The meteorological aids service (radiosonde) may be operated in the band 400-420 Mc.

(210) In the band 420-460 Mc the aeronautical radionavigation service has priority. The other services are admitted to this band only on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

(211) In Region 2, the allocation for the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 420-460 Mc is temporary and is exclusively for altimeters.

(259) The band 328.6-335.4 Mc is for the use of the Instrument Landing System (glide path).

US1 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

US8 In the government band 216-220 Mc, the frequencies 217.425 through 217.675 Mc and 219.325 through 219.575 Mc, inclusive, may be authorized for use by non-government telemetering mobile stations aboard aircraft and telemetering land stations, for telemetering to and from aircraft in flight, when an engineering study indicates that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

US9 The United States will permit interim use of the band 220-231 Mc for the British

radar distance indicator system at specific U. S. gateways of international air routes. The interim use at these locations will terminate not later than Jan. 1, 1952. Until Jan. 1, 1952, the frequency band 235-240 Mc will be available for allocation to the amateur service in those areas where interference is caused to the operation of the British or Canadian radar distance indicator system by amateur operation in the band 220-225 Mc.

US10 This band is designated for government stations, with adequate channels to be reserved for civil aviation.

US11 The aeronautical radionavigation service will not be permitted to use the band 420-460 Mc after Feb. 15, 1950.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused by services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

US18 Amateur peak power to be limited to 50 watts until Feb. 15, 1950.

NG1 Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature (OF SERV-ICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
585-610	Broadcasting. (212) (214).	585-610	Broadcasting.	450-600 (US 11) (Gen.)	NG. (Gen.)	600-630 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broad- casting.		
610-940						630-640 (NG1, 13)	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed.		615	Industrial, scientific and medical equip- ment.
940-960		940-960	Fixed.			640-652 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	FM broadcast STL (NG14).		
						652-660 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
960-1215	Aeronautical radio- navigation.			660-1215 (US12)	G, NG.	660-1215	Aeronautical radionaviga- tion.			
1215-1300	Amateur.			1215-1300	Amateur. (US1)	1215-1300	Amateur.			
1300-1700	(216).	1300-1650	Aeronautical radio- navigation. (215)	1300-1700 (US13) (US14)	G, NG.	1300-1355	Aeronautical radionaviga- tion.	Surveillance radar. (Pulsed emission only.)		
						1355-1650	Aeronautical radionaviga- tion.	Aeronautical radio- navigation (in- cluding altime- ter).		
		1650-1700	Meteorological aids (radiosonde).			1650-1700	Meteorological aids (radio- sonde).		1630	Radiosonde.
1700-2300	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			1700-1850 (US17)	G.					
				1850-2300	NG.	1850-1930 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
						1930-2110 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Television pickup. b. Television STL (NG15)		
						2110-2300 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
				2300-2350 (US17)	G.					
2300-2450 (220)	Amateur.			2300-2450	Amateur.	2300-2450	Amateur.			
2450-2700 (220)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			2450-2700	NG.	2450-2550 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (NG17)		2450	Industrial, scientific and medical equip- ment.
						2550-2700 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		

(212) In Region 2, the frequency 915 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 25 Mc of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within these limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.

(214) In Region 2, the fixed service may operate in the band 850-940 Mc.

(216) In Region 2, the band 1300-1650 Mc is intended for an integrated system of electronic aids to air navigation and traffic control. Administrations of the other Regions should envisage the possibility of the future application of such a system on a world-wide basis.

(218) In Region 2 and the United Kingdom, the use of the band 1300-1355 Mc is restricted to surveillance radar.

(220) In Region 2, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, and the United Kingdom, the frequency 2450 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific, and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 50 Mc of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within these limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.

US11 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

US12 The aeronautical radionavigation service will not be permitted to use the band 420-460 Mc after Feb. 15, 1950.

US12 The band 960-1215 Mc is for distance measuring and other functions related to those performed in the band 1365-1660 Mc.

US13 The fixed and mobile services which were operating in the band 1360-1600 Mc on April 2, 1948, may be authorized to continue to use such frequencies until December 31, 1952, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

US14 In non-military aviation, it is not anticipated that the altimeter function will be performed in the band 1365-1660 Mc except in coordination with other functions required for an aeronautical radionavigation system.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused by services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiment not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG13 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the lowest frequency in the band is assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG14 Interim FM relay stations may be authorized to use the band 610-632 Mc on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG15 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the highest frequency in the band is assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG16 Interim television relay stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG17 The radionavigation service may be authorized the use of the band 2450-2700 Mc, solely for purposes other than radionavigation or safety, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the fixed and mobile services.

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World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fro- quency Mc	Nature (OF SERV- ICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2700-2900	Aeronautical radionavigation. (222)	a		2700-3300	G, NG.	2700-2900	a. Aeronautical radionavigation. b. Meteorological aids.			
2900-3300	Radionavigation. (223, 224)					2900-3246 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
						3246-3256	Radionavigation.	Racon.	3256	Racon.
						3256-3300 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
3300-3500		3300-3500	Amateur.	3300-3500	Amateur.	3300-3500	Amateur.			
		3500-3900	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	3500-4200	NG.	3500-3700 (NG1)	Mobile.	a. Land. b. Mobile (except television pickup).		
3900-4200	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.					3700-4200 (NG1)	Fixed.	Common carrier fixed.		
4200-4400 (259)	Aeronautical radionavigation.			4200-4400	G, NG.	4200-4400	Aeronautical radionavigation.	Altimeter.		
4400-5000	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			4400-5000 (US17)	G.					
5000-5250 (261)	Aeronautical radionavigation.			5000-5650	G, NG.	5000-5250	Aeronautical radionavigation.	Instrument landing.		
5250-5650	Radionavigation. (226, 227)					5250-5440 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
						5440-5460	Radionavigation.	Racon.	5450	Racon.
						5460-5650 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
5650-5950 (228)	Amateur.			5650-5925	Amateur.	5650-5925	Amateur.		5850	Industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.
5950-5925 (228)		5850-5925	Amateur.							
5925-8500	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			5925-7125	NG.	5925-6425 (NG1)	Fixed.	Common carrier fixed.		
						6425-6575 (NG1)	Mobile.	a. Land. b. Mobile (except television pickup).		
						6575-6875 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
						6875-7125 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Television pickup. b. Television STL. (NG16)		
				7125-8500 (US17)	G.					

(222) The meteorological aids service may be operated in the band 2700-2900 Mc.

(223) The band 3246-3256 Mc is designated for racons.

(224) In the band 2900-3300 Mc shipborne radar in merchant ships is confined within the band 3000-3246 Mc.

(226) The band 5440-5460 Mc is designated for racons.

(227) In the band 5250-5650 Mc shipborne radar in merchant ships is confined within the band 5460-5650 Mc.

(228) In Region 2, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, and the United Kingdom, the frequency 5850 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 75 Mc of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

(259) The band 4200-4400 Mc is for the use of radio altimeters.

(261) The band 5000-5250 Mc is for the use of instrument landing systems.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference

will not be caused by services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG13 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the lowest frequency in the band is assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG16 Interim television relay stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG18 The radiolocation service may be authorized to employ this band for radiolocation purposes other than radionavigation or safety on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the radionavigation service.

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature (OF SERV-ICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8500-9500	Radionavigation. (230, 231)			8500-9500	G, NG.	8500-9500	Radionavigation.			
						9000-9500 (NG15)	Radionavigation.			
						9500-9520	Radionavigation.	Recon.	6310	Recon.
						9520-9550 (NG15)	Radionavigation.			
						9550-9590	Radionavigation.			
9800-10000	a. Fixed. b. Radionavigation.			9800-9900	NG.					
				9900-10000 (US17)	G.					
10000-10500	Amateur.			10000-10500	Amateur.	10000-10500	Amateur.			
Above 10500 not allocated.				10500-10700 (US15)	G, NG.				16000	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
				10700-13500	NG.	10700-11700 (NG1)	Fixed.	Common carrier fixed.		
						11700-12500 (NG1)	Mobile.	a. Land b. Mobile (except television pick-up)		
						12500-12700 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
						12700-13500 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Television pick-up. b. Television STL (NG16)		
				13500-16000 (US17)	G.					
				16000-18000 (US16)	NG.	16000-18000 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.		15000	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
				18000-21000 (US16) (US17)	G.					
				21000-22000	Amateur.	21000-22000	Amateur.			
				22000-23000 (US17)	G.					
				23000-30000	NG.	23000-30000 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			
				Above 30000	G, NG.			a. Amateur. b. Experimental.		

(230) The band 9300-9320 Mc is designated for recon.

(231) In the band 8500-9500 Mc shipborne radar in merchant ships is confined within the band 9320-9500 Mc.

US15 Emissions from industrial, scientific and medical equipment using the frequency 10600 Mc must be confined to the band 10500-10700 Mc. Sharing by radio communication services is to be determined at a later date.

US16 Emissions from industrial, scientific and medical equipment using the frequency 18000 Mc must be confined to the band 17850-18150 Mc. Radio communication services operating within the band 17850-18150 Mc must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused by services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

(b) *Stipulation regarding frequencies below 25 Mc.* The international table of frequency allocations below 25 Mc in Article 7 of the Cairo (1938) Radio Regulations is in force until the effective date of the new International Frequency List, as stipulated in Article 47 of the Atlantic City (1947) Radio Regulations.

(c) *Stipulation regarding frequencies between 25 and 27.5 Mc.* The stipulation contained in paragraph 79 of the Cairo (1938) Radio Regulations (Article 7, s 3) applies and will apply to the bands of frequencies between 25 and 27.5 Mc in the table of frequency allocations, until the effective date of the new Interna-

NG1 Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG13 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the lowest frequency in the band is assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG16 Interim television relay stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

tional Frequency List, as stipulated in Article 47 of the Atlantic City (1947) Radio Regulations.

(d) *Explanation and instructions regarding use of table.* (1) Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the table of frequency allocations are those stipulated in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations (1947).

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(2) In column 6 the letter G means federal government radio stations, i. e., those owned and operated by the United States; the symbol NG means other than federal government radio stations, i. e., those whose frequencies are assigned by the Commission.

(3) Column 10 lists frequencies available for assignment to stations which conform to the nature of service or station listed in column 1 opposite the assignable frequency. The assignment and use of the frequencies listed in column 10 is limited to those stations which, by definition, are included in the services and classes of stations (columns 8 or 9) to which the frequency band (column 7) is allocated.

(4) In column 11 "Services" are in large block print and "Station" in small print.

(5) The following symbols are used to designate footnotes in the table of frequency allocations:

(i) Any footnote consisting only of digits, e. g., (170) denotes a paragraph in the Atlantic City (1947) Radio Regulations.

(ii) Any footnote consisting of the letters US followed by one or more digits, e. g., US1, denotes a stipulation the application of which is not limited to non-government stations.

(iii) Any footnote consisting of the letters NG followed by one or more digits, e. g., NG1, is a stipulation applicable to the use of a band allocated exclusively for non-government stations.

SUBPART C—EMISSIONS

§ 2.201 *Emission, modulation and transmission characteristics.* The following system of designating emission, modulations and transmission characteristics shall be employed.

(a) The emission characters used in connection with frequency assignments express:

- (1) Necessary bandwidth.
- (2) Type of modulation or emission.
- (3) Type of transmission.
- (4) Supplementary characteristics authorized.

(b) Types of modulation and emission are symbolized according to the following letters:

- (1) Amplitude modulation..... A
- (2) Frequency (or phase) modulation... F
- (3) Pulsed emission..... P

(c) Types of transmission are symbolized according to the following numbers:

- (1) Absence of any modulation intended to carry information..... 0
- (2) Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency..... 1
- (3) Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies or by the keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed modulated emission)..... 2
- (4) Telephony..... 3
- (5) Facsimile..... 4

- (6) Television..... 5
- (7) Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above..... 9

(d) Supplementary characteristics are symbolized in accordance with the following letters:

- (1) Double sideband, full carrier.... (None)
- (2) Single sideband, reduced carrier.... a

- (3) Two independent sidebands, reduced carrier..... b
- (4) Other emissions, reduced carrier.... o
- (5) Pulse, amplitude modulated..... d
- (6) Pulse, width modulated..... e
- (7) Pulse, phase (or position) modulated..... f

(e) The classification of emissions is tabulated below.

Type of modulation or emission	Type of transmission	Supplementary	
		Characteristics	Symbol
1. Amplitude.....	Absence of any modulation.....	.....	A0
	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency (on-off keying).....	.....	A1
	Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies or by the keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed modulated emission).....	.....	A2
	Telephony.....	Double sideband, full carrier..	A3
	.....	Single sideband, reduced carrier.	A3a
	.....	Two independent sidebands, reduced carrier.	A3b
	Facsimile.....	.....	A4
	Television.....	.....	A5
	Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above.....	.....	A9
	Composite transmissions.....	Reduced carrier.....	A9a
2. Frequency (or phase) modulated.	Absence of any modulation.....	.....	F0
	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency (frequency shift keying).....	.....	F1
	Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies or by the keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission modulated by audio frequency).....	.....	F2
	Telephony.....	.....	F3
	Facsimile.....	.....	F4
	Television.....	.....	F5
	Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above.....	.....	F9

3. Pulsed emissions.....	Absence of any modulation intended to carry information.....	.....	P0
	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency.....	.....	P1
	Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the keying of the modulated pulse (special case: an unkeyed modulated pulse).....	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating their pulse in amplitude.	P2d
	.....	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the width of the pulse.	P2e
	.....	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the phase (or position) of the pulse.	P2f
	Telephony.....	Amplitude modulated pulse....	P3d
	.....	Width modulated pulse.....	P3e
	.....	Phase (or position) modulated pulse.	P3f
	Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above.....	.....	P9

(f) *Type B emission.* As an exception to the above principles, damped waves are symbolized in the Commission's rules and regulations as type B emission.

§ 2.202 *Bandwidths.*—(a) *Necessary bandwidths.* The necessary bandwidth is the width of the frequency band which is necessary in the over-all system, including both transmitter and receiver, for the proper reproduction at the receiver of the desired information, and does not necessarily indicate the interfering characteristics of an emission. For the determination of this necessary bandwidth, the following table may be considered as a guide. In the formulation of the table, the following working terms have been employed:

B=Telegraph speed in bands.

$\frac{N}{T}$ =Maximum possible number of black plus white elements to be transmitted per second, in facsimile television.

M=Maximum modulation frequency expressed in cycles per second.

D=Half the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the instantaneous frequencies; D being greater than 2M, greater than $\frac{N}{T}$

or greater than B, as the case may be. Instantaneous frequency is the rate of change of phase.

t=Pulse length expressed in seconds.

K=An over-all numerical factor which differs according to the emission and depends upon the allowable signal distortion and, in television, the time lost from the inclusion of a synchronizing signal.

(b) Table of necessary bandwidths

I. AMPLITUDE MODULATION

Description and class of emission	Necessary bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	Designation of emission
Continuous wave telegraphy: A1	$\frac{BK}{T}$ $K=5$ for fading circuits. $K=3$ for non fading circuits.	Morse code at 25 words per minute, $B=20$, bandwidth: 100 c/s. Four channel multiplex, 7 unit code, 60 words per minute per channel, $B=170$, $K=5$, bandwidth: 860 c/s.	0 1A1 0 8A1
Telegraphy modulated at audio frequency: A2	$\frac{BK+2M}{T}$ $K=5$ for fading circuits. $K=3$ for non fading circuits.	Morse code at 25 words per minute with 1,000-cycle tone $B=20$, band width: 2,100 c/s.	2 1A2
Commercial telephony: A3	M , for single sideband $2M$, for double sideband	For ordinary single sideband telephony, $M=3,000$. For high-quality single sideband telephony, $M=4,000$.	3A3a 4A3a
Broadcasting: A3	$2M$	M may vary between 4,000 and 10,000 depending upon the quality desired.	8A3 to 20A3.

Facsimile	$\frac{KN}{T} + 2M$ $K=1.5$	The total number of picture elements (black and white) transmitted per second = the circumference of the cylinder (height of picture) X number of lines per unit length X speed of rotation of cylinder in revolutions per second. Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm. Number of lines per mm = 3.77. Speed of rotation 1 turn per second. Frequency of modulation = 1,500 c/s. Bandwidth: $3,600 + 1,242 = 4,842$ c/s.	4.84A
Carrier modulated by tone and by keying: A4	$\frac{KN}{T}$ $K=1.5$ (this allows for syn circuitization and filter chattering). Note: This band can be appropriately reduced when asymmetrical transmission is employed.	The total number of picture elements (black and white) transmitted per second = the number of lines forming each image X number of elements per line X number of pictures transmitted per second. Number of lines = 600. Number of elements per line = 500. Number of pictures per second = 25. Bandwidth: approximately 9 Mc/s.	9.69A3

II. FREQUENCY MODULATION

Frequency shift telegraphy: F1	$\frac{BK+2D}{T}$ $K=5$ for fading circuits. $K=3$ for non fading circuits.	Four-channel multiplex with 7-unit code, 60 words per minute per channel. $B=170$, $K=5$, $D=625$. Bandwidth: 1,700 c/s.	17F1
Commercial telephony and broadcasting: F3	$\frac{2M+2DK}{T}$ For commercial telephony, $K=1$. For high fidelity transmission, higher values of K may be necessary.	For an average case of commercial telephony with: $D=10,000$, $M=3,000$. Bandwidth: 30,000 c/s.	30F3
Facsimile: F4	$\frac{KN}{T} + 2M + 2D$ $K=1.5$	(See facsimile, amplitude modulation.) Cylinder diameter = 70 mm. Lines per mm = 3.77. Modulation speed = 1 r. p. s. Modulation tone = 1,500 c/s. $D=10,000$ c/s. Bandwidth: 25,000 c/s (approximately).	25F4

III. PULSED EMISSIONS

Description and class of emission	Necessary bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	Designation of emission
Unmodulated pulse: P0	$\frac{2K}{T}$ K varies from 1 to 10 according to the permissible deviation in each particular case from a rectangular pulse shape. In many cases the value of K does not need to exceed 6.	$f=3 \times 10^{-4}$ $K=6$ Bandwidth: 4×10^6 c/s	4 000P0
Modulated pulse: P2 or P3	The bandwidth depends upon the particular types of modulation used, many of these being still in the development stage.		

SUBPART D—IDENTIFICATION OF RADIO COMMUNICATION AND ALLOCATION AND USE OF CALL SIGNS

§ 2301 Identification of transmissions The purpose of identification with a view to the elimination of harmful interference and the general enforcement of applicable radio treaties, conventions, regulations, arrangements and agreements in force, and the enforcement of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Commission's rules, each station using radio frequencies shall identify its transmissions as prescribed by the rules governing such classes of stations.

§ 2302 Table of allocation of call signs The table which follows indicates the composition and blocks of international call signs available for assignment when such call signs are required to be transmitted for station identification by the rules pertaining to particular classes of stations. Assignments will be made in each block beginning with the lowest alphabetic and numerical combination available in each call sign district and increasing until requirements are met. When stations operating in two or more classes are authorized to the same license, for the same location, the Commission will assign a separate call sign to each station in a different class, according to the following table:

Class of station	Composition of call sign	Call sign blocks available
Coast 1		
Aeronautical 1	3 letters	KAA thru KZZ
Fixed 1 coastal telephone in Alaska 1	3 letters, 1 digit	WAA thru WZZ
Land (other than aeronautical and coast) 1	3 letters, 2 digits	KAA3 thru KZZ3
Mobile telegraph (other than ship and air craft),	3 letters, 3 digits	WAA3 thru WZZ3
Mobile telephone (other than ship and air craft),	3 letters, 3 digits	WAA30 thru WZZ30
Ship telegraph	4 letters, 1 digit	KAAA thru KZZZ
Ship telephone 1	4 letters, 1 digit	WAAA thru WZZZ
Ship radio 1	4 letters, 2 digits	WAA30 thru WZZ30
Ship radar 1	4 letters, 2 digits	WAA300 thru WZZ300
Ship radio and telephone	5 letters	KAAAA thru KZZZZ
Aircraft telegraph	Registration Number	WAAAA thru WZZZZ
Aircraft telephone	Same as for Aircraft telegraph	
Lifeboats, life rafts and other survival craft	Call sign of parent ship or Aircraft plus 3 digits from 00 to 99 inclusive. The parent call sign must in such cases be a 5 letter call, if aircraft, or a 4 letter call, if a ship. See Parts 8 and 9 of the rules	

See footnotes at end of table

Col. 1 Class of station	Col. 2 Composition of call sign	Col. 3 Call sign blocks available
Broadcasting ¹ (standard).....	.....	KAAA thru KZZZ. WAAA thru WZZZ. KAAA thru KZZZ. WAAA thru WZZZ.
Broadcasting (FM) (where the last 2 letters are FM).	4 letters..... 5 letters ² 6 letters.....	KAA-FM thru KZZ-FM. WAA-FM thru WZZ-FM. KAAA-FM thru KZZZ-FM. WAAA-FM thru WZZZ-FM.

Col. 1 Class of station	Col. 2 Composition of call sign	Col. 3 Call sign blocks available	Col. 4 Call signs to be assigned
Broadcasting (television) (where the last 2 letters are TV).	4 letters..... 5 letters ³ 6 letters.....	KAAA thru KZZZ. WAAA thru WZZZ. KAA-TV thru KZZ-TV. WAA-TV thru WZZ-TV. KAAA-TV thru KZZZ-TV. WAAA-TV thru WZZZ-TV. KA2XAA thru KZ9XZZ. WA2XAA thru WZ9XZZ. K1AA thru K8ZZ. W1AA thru W8ZZ. K1AAA thru K8ZZZ. W1AAA thru W8ZZZ. KA1AA thru KZ8ZZ. WA1AA thru WZ8ZZ. KA1AAA thru KZ8ZZZ. WA1AAA thru WZ8ZZZ. WVV.	All
Experimental (where the letter "X" follows the digit). Amateur (letter X may not follow digit).	(2 letters, 1 digit, 3 letters)..... (1 letter, 1 digit, 2 letters)..... (1 letter, 1 digit, 3 letters)..... (2 letters, 1 digit, 2 letters)..... (2 letters, 1 digit, 3 letters).....		
Standard frequency.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Except for coastal telephone stations in the Territory of Alaska.

² Assignment shall be made according to the call sign district in which the station is located.

³ See Part 8 of Commission's rules for assignment of call signs to ships documented by the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department and provided with distinguishing signals for visual and aural signaling.

⁴ Any three letter call sign now authorized for use by a licensee of a standard broadcast station may continue to be available to such licensee for use by the station to which it now is authorized.

⁵ Available only to licensees of Standard broadcast stations already assigned a 3-letter call sign.

§ 2.303 *Table of geographic assignment of call signs.* The following geographic allocation of call signs will be used for all fixed, land, and radio-navigation land stations except coast stations (other than coastal telephone stations in Alaska.)¹

Call sign area	Call sequence ²
Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.	KAA-KBZ WAA-WBZ
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	KCA-KDZ WCA-WDZ
New Jersey, New York.	KEA-KFZ WEA-WFZ
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania.	KGA-KHZ WGA-WHZ
Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.	KIA-KJZ WIA-WJZ
Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	KKA-KLZ WKA-WLZ
California.	KMA-KNZ WMA-WNZ
Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	KOA-KPZ WOA-WPZ
Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia.	KQA-KBZ WQA-WBZ
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.	KSA-KTZ WSA-WTZ
Pacific areas.	KUA-KVZ WUA-WVZ
Alaska.	KWA-KZZ WWA-WWZ
Atlantic-Caribbean areas.	

² The first two letters of Experimental Station calls will follow the sequence of this table.

SUBPART E—DISTRESS, DISASTER AND EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

§ 2.401 *Distress messages.* Each station licensee shall give absolute priority to radiocommunications or signals relating to ships or aircraft in distress; shall cease all sending on frequencies which will interfere with hearing a radiocommunication or signal of distress and except when engaged in answering or aiding the ship or aircraft in distress and except when

engaged in answering or aiding the ship or aircraft in distress, shall refrain from sending any radio communications or signals until there is assurance that no interference will be caused with the radio communications or signals relating thereto; and shall assist the ship or aircraft in distress, so far as possible, by complying with its instructions.

§ 2.402 *Control of distress traffic.* The control of distress traffic is the responsibility of the mobile station in distress or of the mobile station which, by the application of the provisions of

§ 2.403, has sent the distress call. These stations may, however, delegate the control of the distress traffic to another station.

§ 2.403 *Retransmission of distress message.* Any station which becomes aware that a mobile station is in distress may transmit the distress message in the following cases:

(a) When the station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit the message.

(b) In the case of mobile stations, when the master or the person in charge of the ship, aircraft, or other vehicles carrying the station which intervenes believes that further help is necessary.

(c) In the case of other stations, when directed to do so by the station in control of distress traffic or when it has reason to believe that a distress call which it has intercepted has not been received by any station in a position to render aid.

§ 2.404 *Resumption of operation after distress.* No station having been notified to cease operation shall resume operation on frequency or frequencies which may cause interference until notified by the station issuing the original notice that the station involved will not interfere with distress traffic as it is then being routed or until the receipt of a general notice that the need for handling distress traffic no longer exists.

§ 2.405 *Operation during emergency.* The licensee of any station, except amateurs, may, during a period of emergency in which the normal communication facilities are disrupted as a result of hurricane, flood, earthquake, or similar disaster, utilize such station for emergency communication service in communicating in a manner other than that specified in the station license, provided (a) that as soon as possible after the beginning of such emergency use notice be sent to the Commission at Washington, D.C., and to the Engineer in Charge of the district in which the station is located, stating the nature of the emergency and the use to which the station is being put, and (b) that the emergency use of the station shall be discontinued as soon as substantially normal communication facilities are again available and the Commission at Washington, D. C., and the Engineer in Charge be notified immediately when such special use of the station is terminated. The Commission may at any time order the discontinuance of such service.

§ 2.406 *National defense; free service.* Any common carrier subject to the Communications Act may render to any agency of the United States Government free service in connection with the preparation for the national defense. Every such carrier rendering any such free service shall make and file, in duplicate, with the Commission, on or before the 31st day of July and on or before the 31st day of January in each year, reports covering the periods of 6 months ending on the 30th day of June and the 31st

¹ Broadcasting station calls do not follow the sequence of this table.

day of December, respectively, next prior to said dates. These reports shall show the names of the agencies to which free service was rendered pursuant to this rule, the general character of the communications handled for each agency, and the charges in dollars which would have accrued to the carrier for such service rendered to each agency if charges for all such communications had been collected at the published tariff rates.

§ 2.407 National defense-emergency authorization. The Federal Communications Commission may authorize the licensee of any radio station during a period of national emergency to operate its facilities upon such frequencies, with such power and points of communication, and in such a manner beyond that specified in the station license as may be requested by the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

APPENDIX A—LAWS, TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, REGULATIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND AGREEMENTS RELATING TO RADIO IN FORCE

1. For informational purposes the applicable Federal laws, international treaties, conventions, regulations, arrangements and agreements in force relating to radio and to which the United States is a party as of November 1, 1948 are listed below.

Unless otherwise indicated, copies of these documents may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Date	Series	Title	Date	Series	Title
1910		Ship Act of 1910 as amended July 23, 1912. (Those provisions relating to required radio communication for ships navigating the Great Lakes.)	1919	E. A. S. 231	Inter-American Radiocommunications Agreement between the U. S. A. and other American Republics (Second Inter-American Conference) signed at Santiago, Chile, Jan. 23, 1912.
1925	T. S. 724-A	Arrangements between the U. S., Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland effected by exchange of notes September and October 1925, providing for the prevention of interference by ships off the coast of these countries with radio broadcasting.	1919	E. A. S. 160	Agreement between U. S. A. and Mexico with regard to broadcasting effected by an exchange of notes signed Aug. 24 and 25, 1913. Effective Mar. 29, 1941.
1928-1929	T. S. 767-A	Arrangement effected by exchange of notes between the U. S. and Dominion of Canada governing radio communications between private experimental stations. Signed Oct. 2, 1928, Dec. 29, 1928, and Jan. 12, 1929.	1941	E. A. S. 227	Supplementary North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement signed at Washington, Jan. 30, 1941. (See T. S. 622 and TIAS 1533.)
1929	T. S. 777-A	Arrangement between the U. S. A., Canada, Cuba, and Newfoundland relating to assignment of high frequencies on the North American continent effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa Feb. 23 and 25, 1929. (Cuba ceased to be a party by virtue of notice to Canadian Government of Oct. 5, 1932, effective Oct. 5, 1933. Arrangement still in force with respect to U. S. A., Canada, and Newfoundland.)	1944	E. A. S. 430	Agreement with Canada Regarding Construction and operation of Radio Broadcasting Stations in North Western Canada. Effected by Exchange of notes signed at Ottawa, Nov. 5 and 25, 1943, and Jan. 17, 1944. This agreement is to "cease with the termination of the war."
1929	T. S. 910	Safety of Life at Sea Convention with regulations between the United States of America and other powers, signed at London May 31, 1929.	1945		Inter-American Telecommunications Convention between the U. S. A. and other powers. (Third Inter-American Conference.) Signed at Rio de Janeiro Sept. 27, 1945. Not yet ratified by the United States (not available at the Government Printing Office.)
1930	T. S. 921	Amendment to Reg. XIX of Annex I to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, Dec. 31, 1930.	1945	TIAS 1518	Telecommunications agreement between the Government of the U. S. A. and certain governments of the British Commonwealth, and protocol between the Government of the U. S. A. and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Signed at Bermuda, Dec. 4, 1945.
1932	T. S. 867	International Telecommunications Convention, signed at Madrid, 1932. NOTE: This convention will be superseded by the Atlantic City Convention which is effective Jan. 1, 1949.	1945	TIAS 1553	North American Regional Broadcasting Interim Agreement between the U. S. A. and Other Governments (Medus Vivendi). Signed at Washington, February 25, 1945. NOTE: See T. S. 662 and E. A. 227.
1934		Communications Act of 1934, as amended.	1945	TIAS 1527	Agreement between U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. on organization of Commercial Radio Teletype Communication Channels. Signed at Moscow, May 24, 1945.
1934	E. A. S. 62	Radio communications between private experimental stations and between amateur stations. Arrangement between the U. S. A. and the Dominion of Canada (continuing arrangement effected by exchange of notes signed Oct. 2, 1923, Dec. 29, 1928, and Jan. 12, 1929) effected by exchange of notes signed Apr. 23 and May 2 and 4, 1934. Effective May 4, 1934.	1947	TIAS 1723	Agreement providing for frequency modulation broadcasting in channels in the r.f. band 83-103 Mc. Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington, January 8 and Oct. 15, 1947.
1934	E. A. S. 65	Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Arrangement between the U. S. A. and Peru. Effective May 23, 1934.	1947	TIAS 1670	Interim Arrangement between the U. S. A. and Canada with respect to Mobile Radio Transmitting Stations. Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington, June 25 and Aug. 20, 1947.
1934	E. A. S. 72	Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Arrangement between the U. S. A. and Chile. Effected by exchange of notes signed Aug. 2 and 17, 1934.	1947		International Telecommunication and Radio Conference of Atlantic City. Signed at Atlantic City, Oct. 2, 1947. Convention will come into force Jan. 1, 1949, replacing the Madrid Convention of 1932. T. S. 767. The Radio Regulations (replacing the Radio Regulations of Cairo, T. S. 845) will come into force on Jan. 1, 1949, except for the table of allocation of frequencies covering bands below 27,500 kc and certain specified articles—see Art. 47—which shall come into force upon the effective date of a new engineered International Frequency List, as determined by a special Administrative Radio Conference. The engineered list is to be drafted by the Provisional Frequency Board, an international body which was specially constituted for this purpose. However, all or any portion of the band 150-2250 kc, which is not subject to consideration by the PFB may come into force in Region 2 on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in accordance with special arrangements agreed upon by the interested countries of that region. (In the process of being printed and will probably be available from the Government Printing Office about Jan. 1, 1949.)
1937	E. A. S. 109	Exchange of information concerning issuance of radio licenses. Agreement between the U. S. A. and Canada. Effected by exchange of notes signed Mar. 2 and 10, Aug. 17, Sept. 8 and 20, Oct. 9, 1937. This agreement was largely superseded by the notification procedure established in the NARBA (TS 777-A, TS 662, EAS 227, and TIAS 1533) and under the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention (TS 668).	1947	TIAS 1652	Telecommunication Standardization of Distance Measuring Equipment Agreement between the U. S. A. and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Signed at Washington, Oct. 13, 1947.
1937	T. S. 962	North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement between the U. S. A., Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico. Signed at Habana, Dec. 13, 1937. NOTE: See E. A. 227 and TIAS 1553 which supplement this agreement.	1947	TIAS 1670	Agreement between the United States of America and the United Nations relative to headquarters of the U. N. Signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, brought into force Nov. 21, 1947, by an exchange of notes between the United States Representative to the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. (The provisions of this agreement were also made Public Law 357 of the 80th Cong. approved Aug. 4, 1947.)
1937	T. S. 938	Inter-American Radio Communications Convention between the U. S. A. and other powers. Signed at Havana Dec. 13, 1937. (First Inter-American conference.) Still in force until superseded by the Rio Convention (signed in 1945 but not yet ratified) or another convention to be drafted at Bogota, Colombia, in 1949.			Agreement between the United States and Canada regarding engineering interference determination standards applicable to the standard broadcast band 540 to 1600 kilocycles, effected by exchange of notes dated Dec. 24, 1947, and Apr. 1, 1948. Effective Apr. 1, 1948. (Not yet available from the Government Printing Office.)
1938	T. S. 948	General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) and Final Radio Protocol (Cairo Revision, 1938) annexed to the Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) between the U. S. A. and other powers. Signed at Cairo, Apr. 8, 1938. NOTE: These will be superseded by the Radio Regulations and Final Radio Protocol of Atlantic City of Jan. 1, 1949.			
1938	E. A. S. 142	Radio Communications between Alaska and British Columbia. Agreement between the U. S. A. and Canada effected by exchange of notes, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1938.			
1938	T. S. 949	Regional Radio Convention between the U. S. A. (in behalf of the Canal Zone) and other powers. Signed at Guatemala City, Dec. 8, 1938.			
1938	E. A. S. 136	Radio Broadcasting Arrangement between the U. S. A. and Canada. Effected by exchange of notes signed Oct. 28 and Dec. 10, 1938.			
1939	E. A. S. 143	Use of Radio for Civil Aeronautical Services Arrangement between the U. S. A. and Canada. Effective Feb. 29, 1939.			

TS=Treaty series.

EAS=Executive agreement series.

TIAS=Treaties and other international act series.

2. In addition, the U. S. is bound by certain other treaties and agreements which are generally considered as superseded because certain of the contracting countries other than the U. S., did not become a party to subsequent treaties and agreements. The U. S. is, in such instances, bound to the original document with respect to our relations with those particular countries. These include the following:

Date	Series	Title
1912	T. S. 581-----	International Radiotelegraph Convention, Final Protocol and Service Regulations, signed at London, July 5, 1912.
1927	T. S. 767-----	International Radiotelegraph Convention and General Regulations, signed at Washington, Nov. 25, 1927.
1932	T. S. 867-----	General Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention, signed at Madrid, Dec. 9, 1932.
1937	E. A. S. 200-----	Inter-American Arrangement concerning radiocommunications and annex, signed at Havana, Dec. 13, 1937. This arrangement was replaced by Inter-American Agreement concerning radiocommunications signed at Santiago, Jan. 20, 1940, E. A. S. 231. Countries which approved the 1937 arrangement but which have not yet approved the 1940 arrangement are Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

3. There are, in addition to the foregoing, certain treaties, arrangements or agreements primarily concerned with matters other than the use of radio but which effect the work of the Federal Communications Commission insofar as they involve communications. Among the most important of those are the following:

Date	Series	Subject
1944	TLAS 1691-----	International Civil Aviation Agreement, Chicago.
1946	-----	ICAO Regional Air Navigation Meetings, Communications Committee, Final Reports, ICAO Communication Division and Second Session, Montreal.
1947	-----	
1948	-----	
1946	-----	
1946	-----	Special Radio Technical Meeting (COT) Montreal.

PART 3—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

In Part 3, §§ 3.166–3.170, 3.271, 3.571, 3.670, and 3.769 are added, § 3.16 is deleted, and §§ 3.15, 3.34, 3.182, 3.282, 3.582, 3.682 and 3.782 are revised, as follows:

§ 3.15 *Technical definitions*—(a) *Combined audio harmonics*. The term “combined audio harmonics” means the arithmetical sum of the amplitudes of all the separate harmonic components. Root sum square harmonic readings may be accepted under conditions prescribed by the Commission.

(b) *Effective field*. The term “effective field” or “effective field intensity” is the root-mean-square (RMS) value of the inverse distance fields at a distance of 1 mile from the antenna in all directions in the horizontal plane.

(c) *Operating power*. “Operating power” is the power that is actually supplied to the radio station antenna.

(d) *Maximum rated carrier power*. “Maximum rated carrier power” is the maximum power at which the transmitter can be operated satisfactorily and is

determined by the design of the transmitter and the type and number of vacuum tubes used in the last radio stage.

(e) *Plate input power*. “Plate input power” means the product of the direct plate voltage applied to the tubes in the last radio stage and the total direct current flowing to the plates of these tubes, measured without modulation.

(f) *Antenna power*. “Antenna input power” or “antenna power” means the product of the square of the antenna current and the antenna resistance at the point where the current is measured.

(g) *Antenna current*. “Antenna current” means the radio-frequency current in the antenna with no modulation.

(h) *Antenna resistance*. “Antenna resistance” means the total resistance of the transmitting antenna system at the operating frequency and at the point at which the antenna current is measured.

(i) *Modulator stage*. “Modulator stage” means the last amplifier stage of the modulating wave which modulates a radio-frequency stage.

(j) *Modulated stage*. “Modulated stage” means the radio-frequency stage to which the modulator is coupled and in which the continuous wave (carrier wave) is modulated in accordance with the system of modulation and the characteristics of the modulating wave.

(k) *Last radio stage*. “Last radio stage” means the oscillator or radio-frequency-power amplifier stage which supplies power to the antenna.

(l) *Percentage modulation (amplitude)*. “Percentage modulation” with respect to an amplitude modulated wave means the ratio of half the difference between the maximum and minimum amplitudes of the amplitude modulated wave to the average amplitude expressed in percentage.

(m) *Maximum percentage modulation*. “Maximum percentage of modulation” means the greatest percentage of modulation that may be obtained by a transmitter without producing in its output harmonics of the modulating frequency in excess of those permitted by these regulations.

(n) *High level modulation*. “High level modulation” is modulation produced in the plate circuit of the last radio stage of the system.

(o) *Low level modulation*. “Low level modulation” is modulation produced in an earlier stage than the final.

(p) *Plate modulation*. “Plate modulation” is modulation produced by introduction of the modulating wave into the plate circuit of any tube in which the carrier frequency wave is present.

(q) *Grid modulation*. “Grid modulation” is modulation produced by introduction of the modulating wave into any of the grid circuits of any tube in which the carrier frequency wave is present.

§ 3.16 *Effective field*. [Deleted]

§ 3.34 *Normal license period*. All standard broadcast station licenses will be issued for a normal license period of 3 years. Licenses will be issued to expire at the hour of 3 a. m., eastern standard time, in accordance with the following schedule, and at 3-year intervals thereafter:

(1) For stations operating on the frequencies 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 940 kilocycles, November 1, 1946.

(2) For stations operating on the frequencies 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580 kilocycles, May 1, 1945.

(3) For stations operating on the frequencies 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 790 kilocycles, May 1, 1946.

(4) For stations operating on the frequencies 910, 920, 930, 950, 960, 970, 980, 1150, 1250 kilocycles, May 1, 1947.

(5) For stations operating on the frequencies 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1350, 1360 kilocycles, November 1, 1945.

(6) For stations operating on the frequencies 1370, 1380, 1390, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1590, 1600 kilocycles, November 1, 1947.

(7) For stations operating on the frequency 1230 kilocycles, February 1, 1946.

(8) For stations operating on the frequency 1240 kilocycles, August 1, 1946.

(9) For stations operating on the frequency 1340 kilocycles, February 1, 1947.

(10) For stations operating on the frequency 1400 kilocycles, August 1, 1947.

(11) For stations operating on the frequency 1450 kilocycles, February 1, 1948.

(12) For stations operating on the frequency 1490 kilocycles, August 1, 1948.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, when an application for a new station license is granted within three months of the expiration date for licenses of the particular class of station involved, the license shall be issued for the unexpired period of the current license term and for the full succeeding term. If granted more than three months from the normal expiration date, the license will be issued for the unexpired period of the current license term only.

(c) When an application is granted by the Commission necessitating the issuance of a modified license less than 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be modified, and an application for renewal of said license is granted subsequent or prior thereto (but within 30 days of expiration of the present license) the modified license as well as the renewal license shall be issued to conform to the combined action of the Commission.

§ 3.166 *Period of construction*. Each construction permit for a radio station in the standard broadcast service will specify a maximum of 60 days from the date of granting thereof as the time within which construction of the station shall begin, and a maximum of six months thereafter as the time within which construction shall be completed and with the station ready for operation, unless otherwise determined by the Commission upon proper showing in any particular case.

§ 3.167 *Equipment test*. Upon completion of construction of a radio station in the standard broadcast service in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor and the rules

and regulations and prior to filing of application for license, the permittee is authorized to test the equipment for a period not to exceed 10 days: *Provided, That:*

(a) The engineer in charge of the district in which the station is located, is notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of tests.

(b) The Commission also shall be notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of tests, which shall be conducted only between 1 a. m. and 6 a. m. local standard time, unless otherwise specifically authorized. Equipment tests shall not be conducted during the frequency monitoring period when the station is required to remain silent.

(c) The Commission may notify the permittee to conduct no tests or may cancel, suspend, or change the date of beginning for the period of such tests as and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

§ 3.168 *Service or program test.* (a) When construction and equipment tests are completed in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor, and the rules and regulations and after an application for station license has been filed with the Commission showing the transmitter to be in satisfactory operating condition, the permittee is authorized to conduct service or program tests in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit for a period not to exceed 30 days: *Provided, That:*

(1) The engineer in charge of the district in which the station is located is notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of such tests.

(2) The Commission also shall be notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of tests.

(b) The Commission reserves the right to cancel such tests or suspend, or change the date of beginning for the period of such tests as and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity by notifying the permittee.

(c) Service or program tests will not be authorized after expiration date of the construction permit.

§ 3.169 *Authorization for tests not to be construed as license.* The authorization for tests embodied in §§ 3.167 and 3.168 shall not be construed as constituting a license to operate but as a necessary part of the construction.

§ 3.170 *Station inspection.* The licensee of any radio station shall make the station available for inspection by representatives of the Commission at any reasonable hour.

§ 3.182 *Logs, retention of.* Logs of standard broadcast stations shall be retained by the licensee for a period of two years: *Provided, however* That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writing by

the Commission to destroy them: *Provided, further,* That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

§ 3.271 *Discontinuance of operation.* The licensee of each station, except stations operating in Alaska, shall notify the engineer in charge of the district where such station is located of any of the following changes in the status of such station at least two days before such change:

(a) Temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(b) The date of resumption of operation after temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(c) Permanent discontinuance of operation.

In all cases of permanent discontinuance of operation the licensee shall, in addition to notify the engineer of intention to discontinue operation, immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C., office of the Commission for cancellation.

§ 3.282 *Logs, retention of.* Logs of FM broadcast stations shall be retained by the licensee for a period of two years: *Provided, however,* That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the Commission to destroy them: *Provided, further* That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

§ 3.571 *Discontinuance of operation.* The licensee of each station, except stations operating in Alaska shall notify the engineer in charge of the district where such station is located of permanent discontinuance of operation at least two days before operation is discontinued. The licensee, shall in addition, immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C. office of the Commission for cancellation.

§ 3.582 *Logs, retention of.* Logs of non-commercial, educational FM broadcast stations shall be retained by the licensee for a period of two years, *Provided, however* That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the Commission to destroy them; *Provided, further* That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained

by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

§ 3.670 *Discontinuance of operation.* The licensee of each station except stations operating in Alaska, shall notify the engineer in charge of the district where such station is located of any of the following changes in the status of such station at least two days before such change:

(a) Temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(b) The date of resumption of operation after temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(c) Permanent discontinuance of operation.

In all cases of permanent discontinuance of operation the licensee shall, in addition to notifying the engineer of intention to discontinue operation, immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C., office of the Commission for cancellation.

§ 3.682 *Logs, retention of.* Logs of television broadcast stations shall be retained by the licensee for a period of two years, *Provided, however* That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the Commission to destroy them; *Provided, further* That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

§ 3.769 *Discontinuance of operation.* The licensee of each station, except stations operating in Alaska, shall notify the engineer in charge of the district where such station is located of any of the following changes in the status of such station at least two days before such change:

(a) Temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(b) The date of resumption of operation after temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(c) Permanent discontinuance of operation.

In all cases of permanent discontinuance of operation the licensee shall, in addition to notifying the engineer of intention to discontinue operation immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C., office of the Commission for cancellation.

§ 3.782 *Logs, retention of.* Logs of international broadcast stations shall be retained by the licensee for a period of two years, *Provided, however,* That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and con-

cerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the Commission to destroy them; *Provided, further* That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

PART 6—FIXED PUBLIC RADIO SERVICES

1. Section 6.13 is added as follows:

§ 6.13 *Radio station.* "Radio station" or "station" means a station equipped to engage in radio communication or radio transmission of energy. A station includes all apparatus used at a particular location for one class of service. Radio stations are classified according to the nature of the service they furnish and in each service there may be several classes of radio stations.

2. Section 6.21 is amended to read as follows:

§ 6.21 *Facsimile.* The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelephone or radiotelegraph station may be authorized to use type A-4 emission for the transmission of facsimile service to a point of communication specifically designated in a license. Each such instrument of authorization shall specify the maximum communication band width authorized and the provisions of §§ 2.201 and 2.202 shall apply.

3. Section 6.29 is amended to read as follows:

§ 6.29 *License period and expiration time.* Licenses for stations operating in the fixed public radiocommunications services will be issued for a period of 2 years unless otherwise stated in the instrument of authorization. The date of expiration of such licenses shall be the 1st day of December, and each station license will be issued so as to expire at the hour 3 a. m., eastern standard time. Unless otherwise ordered, when an application for a new station license is granted within three months of the expiration date for licenses of the particular class of station involved, the license shall be issued for the unexpired period of the current license term and for the full succeeding term. If granted more than three months from the normal expiration date the license shall be issued for the unexpired period of the current license term only.

4. Former § 6.31 is redesignated § 6.41 and a new § 6.31 is added as follows:

§ 6.31 *Period of construction.* Each construction permit for a radio station in the fixed public service will specify the date of grant as the earliest date of commencement of construction and a maximum of eight months thereafter as the time within which construction shall be completed and the station ready for operation, unless otherwise determined by the Commission upon proper showing in any particular case.

5. Section 6.32 is amended to read as follows:

§ 6.32 *Equipment and service tests.* (a) Upon completion of construction of a radio station in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor and the other applicable provisions of this part and prior to filing of application for license, the permittee is authorized to test the equipment for a period not to exceed 10 days: *Provided, That;*

(1) The engineer in charge of the district in which the station is located is notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of tests.

(2) The Commission may notify the permittee to conduct no tests or may cancel, suspend, or change the date of beginning for the period of such tests as and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

(b) When construction and equipment tests are completed in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor, and other applicable provisions of this part, and after an application for station license has been filed with the Commission showing the transmitter to be in satisfactory operating condition, the permittee is authorized to conduct service tests in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit for a period not to exceed 30 days: *Provided, That*

(1) The engineer in charge of the district in which the station is located is notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of the tests.

(2) The Commission reserves the right to cancel such tests or suspend, or change the date of beginning for the period of such tests as and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity by notifying the permittee.

(3) Service tests will not be authorized after the expiration date of the construction permit.

(c) The authorization for tests embodied in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall not be construed as constituting a license to operate but as a necessary part of the construction.

6. Sections 6.42–6.48 are added as follows:

§ 6.42 *License, simultaneous modification and renewal.* When an application is granted by the Commission necessitating the issuance of a modified license less than 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be modified, and an application for renewal of said license is granted subsequent or prior thereto (but within 30 days of expiration of the present license) the modified license as well as the renewal license shall be issued to conform to the combined action of the Commission.

§ 6.43 *Maintenance tests of licensed stations.* Station licensees are authorized to carry on such routine tests as may be required for the proper maintenance of the stations, provided that the tests shall be so conducted as not to cause

interference with the service of other stations.

§ 6.44 *Station inspection.* The licensee of any radio station shall make the station available for inspection by representatives of the Commission at any reasonable hour.

§ 6.45 *Operator license, posting of.* The original license of each station operator shall be posted at the place where he is on duty.

§ 6.46 *Operators, place of duty.* (a) One or more licensed operators of the grade specified by the rules and regulations shall be on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus of each station is located and in actual charge thereof whenever it is being operated: *Provided, however That:*

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, in the case of a station where remote control is used, the Commission may modify the foregoing requirements upon proper application and showing being made so that such operator or operators may be on duty at the control station in lieu of the place where the transmitting apparatus is located.

(2) In the case of two or more stations licensed in the name of the same person to use frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles only, a licensed radio operator of any class except amateur or holder of restricted radiotelephone or radiotelegraph operator permit who has the station within his effective control may be on duty at any point within the communication range of such station in lieu of the transmitter location or control point during the actual operation of the transmitting apparatus and shall supervise the emissions of all such stations so as to insure the proper operation in accordance with the station license.

(b) Authority to employ an operator at the control point in accordance with paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The transmitter shall be so installed and protected that it is not accessible to other than duly authorized persons.

(2) The emissions of the transmitter shall be continuously monitored at the control point by a licensed operator of the grade specified for the class of station involved.

(3) Provision shall be made so that the transmitter can quickly and without delay be placed in an inoperative condition in the event there is a deviation from the terms of the station license.

(4) The radiation of the transmitter shall be suspended immediately when there is a deviation from the terms of the station license.

§ 6.47 *Retention of radio station logs.* Logs of a radio station, when required elsewhere in these rules and regulations to be made or kept, shall be retained for a period of one year: *Provided, however,* That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writ-

ing by the Commission to destroy them: *Provided, further* That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

§ 6.48 *Discontinuance of operation.* The licensee of each fixed radio station, except stations operating in Alaska, shall notify the engineer in charge of the district where such station is located of any of the following changes in the status of such station at least two days before such change:

- (a) Temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;
- (b) The date of resumption of operation after temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;
- (c) Permanent discontinuance of operation.

Provided, however Where any such discontinuance of operation is not voluntary and results from causes beyond the control of the licensee, notice thereof shall be given not later than two days after such discontinuance of operation. In all cases of permanent discontinuance of operation the licensee shall, in addition to notifying the engineer of intention to discontinue operation, immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C., office of the Commission for cancellation.

7. Section 6.39 is amended to read as follows:

§ 6.39 *Inspection of tower lights and associated control equipment.* (a) The licensee of any fixed public radio station which has an antenna or antenna supporting structure(s) required to be illuminated pursuant to the provisions of section 303 (q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended:

(1) Shall make a visual observation of the tower lights at least once each 24 hours to insure that all such lights are functioning properly as required.

(2) Shall report immediately by telephone or telegraph to the nearest Airways Communication Station or office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration any observed failure of the tower lights, not corrected within 30 minutes, regardless of the cause of such failure. Further notification by telephone or telegraph shall be given immediately upon resumption of the required illumination.

(3) Shall inspect at intervals of at least once each 3 months all flashing or rotating beacons and automatic lighting control devices to insure that such apparatus is functioning properly as required.

(b) Where an antenna or antenna supporting structure(s) is required to be illuminated the licensee shall make entries in the radio station log appropriate to the requirements of (a) above as follows:

- (1) The time the tower lights are turned on and off if manually controlled.
- (2) The time the daily visual observation of the tower lights is made.

(3) In the event of any observed failure of a tower light,

- (i) Nature of such failure.
- (ii) Time the failure was observed.
- (iii) Time and nature of the adjustments, repairs or replacements made.
- (iv) Airways Communication Station (C. A. A.) notified of the failure of any tower light not corrected within 30 minutes and the time such notice was given.
- (v) Time notice was given to the Airways Communication Station (C. A. A.) that the required illumination was resumed.

(4) Upon completion of the periodic inspection required at least once each 3 months,

- (i) The date of inspection and the condition of all tower lights and associated tower lighting control devices.
- (ii) Any adjustments, replacements or repairs made to insure compliance with the lighting requirements.

8. Section 6.40 is added as follows:

§ 6.40 *Changes in height or location of antenna.* The licensee of a fixed public radio station, the transmitter of which is authorized at a fixed location, shall not make any changes, without the express authority of the Commission, either in the height or the location of the antenna or its supporting structures, except, when the existing or proposed antenna or structure has a maximum height not in excess of 100 feet above the ground, changes in height or local changes in location may be made without specific authorization. In no case shall any change in the height or location of the antenna or its supporting structures be made without authority when located or proposed to be located within 5 miles of an airport recognized by the Civil Aeronautics Administration or within 5 miles of the center line of an established Federal airway.

PART 7—COASTAL AND MARINE RELAY SERVICES

In Part 7, §§ 7.14-7.20, 7.47-7.50, 7.63, 7.84-7.87 are added, and §§ 7.32, 7.41, and 7.45 are revised, as follows:

§ 7.14 *Permittee, station licensee and operator licensee.* (a) "Permittee" means the holder of a radio station construction permit.

(b) "Station licensee" means the holder of a radio station license.

(c) "Operator licensee" means the holder of a license or permit for the technical operation (manipulate the controls) of a licensed radio station.

§ 7.15 *Maximum rated carrier power.* "Maximum rated carrier power" is the maximum power at which the transmitter can be operated satisfactorily and is determined by the design of the transmitter and the type and number of vacuum tubes used in the last radio stage.

§ 7.16 *Plate input power.* "Plate input power" means the product of the

direct plate voltage applied to the tubes in the last radio stage and the total direct current flowing to the plates of these tubes, measured without modulation.

§ 7.17 *Antenna resistance.* "Antenna resistance" means the total resistance of the transmitting antenna system at the operating frequency and at the point at which the antenna current is measured.

§ 7.18 *Last radio stage.* "Last radio stage" means the oscillator or radio-frequency power amplifier stage which supplies power to the antenna.

§ 7.19 *Percentage modulation (amplitude).* "Percentage modulation" with respect to an amplitude modulated wave means the ratio of half the difference between the maximum and minimum amplitudes of the amplitude modulated wave to the average amplitude, expressed in percentages.²

§ 7.20 *Special provisions for apparatus employing alternating plate supply (self-rectifying plate supply).* In the application of these rules to equipment authorized and designed for the use of alternating current or voltage, as plate supply for the last radio stage, the terms "direct current" and "direct voltage" shall be considered as referring to the equivalent effective alternating current and voltage, and terms having possible application only to equipment designed for the use of direct current shall not apply whenever these terms are used in these rules.

§ 7.32 *Operating power.* (a) The operating power of a coastal station shall be computed by one of the following methods:

(1) By indirect measurement from the plate input power of the last radio stage, by multiplying the plate voltage by the total plate current of the last radio stage, and by a factor specifically determined from time to time by the Commission.

(2) By direct measurement of the antenna input power.

(3) By measurements of field intensity by methods specifically determined from time to time by the Commission.

(b) The operating power shall not be greater than necessary to carry on the service, and in no event more than 5 percent above the maximum power specified.

§ 7.41 *License period.* Licenses for coastal stations will be issued for a period of two years unless otherwise stated in the instrument of authorization and shall expire at the hour 3 a. m., eastern standard time on the 1st day of February. Unless otherwise ordered, when an application for a new station license is

²In linear modulation the average amplitude of the envelope is equal to the amplitude of the unmodulated wave, provided there is no zero-frequency component in the modulating signal wave (as in telephony). For modulating signal waves having unequal positive and negative peaks, positive and negative modulation factors may be defined as the ratios of the maximum departures (positive and negative) of the envelope from its average value, to its average value.

¹A licensee may hold more than one license. The provisions of these rules imposing requirements on licensees shall be considered to apply only with respect to the particular class of station to which the rule relates.

granted within three months of the expiration date for licenses of coastal stations, the license shall be issued for the unexpired period of the current license term and for the full succeeding term. If granted more than three months from the normal expiration date, the license will be issued for the unexpired period of the current license term only.

§ 7.45 *Period of construction,¹ equipment and service tests.* (a) Each construction permit for a radio station in the coastal service will specify the date of grant as the earliest date of commencement of construction and a maximum of eight months thereafter as the time within which construction shall be completed and the station ready for operation, unless otherwise determined by the Commission upon proper showing in any particular case.

(b) Upon completion of construction of a radio station in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor and the rules and regulations governing the class of station concerned and prior to the filing of application for license, the permittee is authorized to test the equipment for a period not to exceed 10 days: *Provided, That:*

(1) The engineer in charge of the district in which the station is located, is notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of tests.

(2) The Commission may notify the permittee to conduct no tests or may cancel, suspend, or change the date of beginning for the period of such tests as and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

(c) When construction and equipment tests are completed in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor, and the rules and regulations governing the class of station concerned, and after an application for station license has been filed with the Commission showing the transmitter to be in satisfactory operating condition, the permittee is authorized to conduct service or program tests in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit for a period not to exceed 30 days: *Provided, That, The inspector in charge of the district in which the station is located is notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of tests.*

(1) The Commission reserves the right to cancel such tests or suspend, or change the date of beginning for the period of such tests as and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity by notifying the permittee.

(2) Service or program tests will not be authorized after expiration date of construction permit.

(d) The authorization for tests embodied in this section shall not be construed as constituting a license to operate but as a necessary part of the construction.

§ 7.47 *License, simultaneous modification and renewal.* When an application

is granted by the Commission necessitating the issuance of a modified license less than 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be modified, and an application for renewal of said license is granted subsequent or prior thereto (but within 30 days of expiration of the present license) the modified license as well as the renewal license shall be issued to conform to the combined action of the Commission.

§ 7.48 *Maintenance tests of licensed stations.* Station licensees are authorized to carry on such routine tests as may be required for the proper maintenance of the stations, provided that the tests shall be so conducted as not to cause interference with the service of other stations.

§ 7.49 *Station inspection.* The licensee of any radio station shall make the station available for inspection by representatives of the Commission at any reasonable hour and under the regulations governing the class of station concerned.

§ 7.50 *Operators, place of duty.* (a) One or more licensed operators of the grade specified by Part 13 of the rules and regulations shall be on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus of each station is located and in actual charge thereof whenever it is being operated: *Provided, however That:*

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, where remote control is used, the Commission may modify the foregoing requirements upon proper application and showing being made so that such operator or operators may be on duty at the control station in lieu of the place where the transmitting apparatus is located.

(2) In the case of two or more stations, licensed in the name of the same person to use frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles only, a licensed radio operator of any class except amateur or holder of restricted radiotelephone or radiotelegraph operator permit who has the station within his effective control may be on duty at any point within the communication range of such stations in lieu of the transmitter location or control point during the actual operation of the transmitting apparatus and shall supervise the emissions of all such stations so as to insure the proper operation in accordance with the station license.

(b) Authority to employ an operator at the control point in accordance with paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The transmitter shall be so installed and protected that it is not accessible to other than duly authorized persons.

(2) The emissions of the transmitter shall be continuously monitored at the control point by a licensed operator of the grade specified for the class of station involved.

(3) Provision shall be made so that the transmitter can quickly and without delay be placed in an inoperative condition in the event there is a deviation from the terms of the station license.

(4) The radiation of the transmitter shall be suspended immediately when there is a deviation from the terms of the station license.

§ 7.63 *Type B emission prohibited.* No license shall be issued for the operation of any station using, or proposing to use, transmitting apparatus employing damped wave (type B) emission, except for the operation of lifeboat apparatus for routine tests, and emergency communication in the open sea.

§ 7.84 *Retention of radio station logs.* Logs of a radio station shall be retained by the licensee for a period of one year: *Provided, however That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the Commission to destroy them: Provided, further, That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.*

§ 7.85 *Discontinuance of operation.* The licensee of each coastal and marine relay station, except stations operating in Alaska, shall notify the engineer in charge of the district where such station is located of any of the following changes in the status of such station at least two days before such change:

(a) Temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(b) The date of resumption of operation after temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;

(c) Permanent discontinuance of operation.

Provided, however, -Where any such discontinuance of operation is not voluntary and results from causes beyond the control of the licensee, notice thereof shall be given not later than two days after such discontinuance of operation.

In all cases of permanent discontinuance of operation the licensee shall, in addition to notifying the engineer of intention to discontinue operation, immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C., office of the Commission for cancellation.

§ 7.86 *Changes in height or location of antenna.* The licensee of a radio station, the transmitter of which is authorized at a fixed location, shall not make any changes, without the express authority of the Commission, either in the height or the location of the antenna or its supporting structures, except when the existing or proposed antenna or structure has a maximum height not in excess of 100 feet above the ground, changes in height or local changes in location may be made without specific authorization. In no case shall any change in the height or the location of the antenna or its supporting structures be made without authority when located or proposed to be located within 5 miles of an airport recognized by the Civil Aeronautics Administration or within 5 miles of the center line of an established Federal airway.

¹ See § 1.314, Rules Relating to Organization and Practice and Procedure.

§ 7.87 *Inspection of tower lights and associated control equipment.* The licensee of any radio station which has an antenna or antenna supporting structure(s) required to be illuminated pursuant to the provisions of section 303 (q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended:

(a) Shall make a visual observation of the tower lights at least once each 24 hours to insure that all such lights are functioning properly as required.

(b) Shall report immediately by telephone or telegraph to the nearest Airways Communication Station or office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration any observed failure of the tower lights, not corrected within 30 minutes, regardless of the cause of such failure. Further notification by telephone or telegraph shall be given immediately upon resumption of the required illumination.

(c) Shall inspect at intervals of at least once each 3 months all flashing or rotating beacons and automatic lighting control devices to insure that such apparatus is functioning properly as required.

PART 8—SHIP RADIO SERVICE

In Part 8, §§ 8.22, 8.23, 8.34, 8.36, 8.38-8.40, 8.49, 8.56, 8.57, 8.74, 8.80, 8.224 are added, and § 8.71 is revised, as follows:

§ 8.22 *Antenna resistance.* "Antenna resistance" means the total resistance of the transmitting antenna system at the operating frequency and at the point at which the antenna current is measured.

§ 8.23 *Final radio stage.* "Final radio stage" means the oscillator or radio-frequency-power amplifier stage which supplies power to the antenna.

§ 8.34 *Percentage modulation (amplitude).* "Percentage modulation" with respect to an amplitude modulated wave means the ratio of half the difference between the maximum and minimum amplitudes of the amplitude modulated wave to the average amplitude, expressed in percentage.¹

§ 8.36 *Station licensee.* "Station licensee" means the holder of a radio station license.

§ 8.38 *Operator place of duty.* One or more licensed operators of the grade specified by these rules and regulations shall be on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus of each station is located and in actual charge thereof whenever it is being operated.

¹ In linear modulation the average amplitude of the envelope is equal to the amplitude of the unmodulated wave, provided there is no zero-frequency component in the modulating signal wave (as in telephony). For modulating signal waves having unequal positive and negative peaks, positive and negative modulation factors may be defined as the ratios of the maximum departures (positive and negative) of the envelope from its average value, to its average value.

² A station licensee may hold more than one license. The provisions of any rules of the Commission imposing requirements on licensees shall be considered to apply only with respect to the particular class of station to which the rule relates unless the context otherwise clearly requires.

§ 8.39 *Maximum rated carrier power.* "Maximum rated carrier power" is the maximum power at which the transmitter can be operated satisfactorily and is determined by the design of the transmitter and the type and number of vacuum tubes used in the final radio stage.

§ 8.40 *Plate input power.* "Plate input power" means the product of the direct plate voltage applied to the tubes in the final radio stage and the total direct current flowing to the plates of these tubes, measured without modulation.

§ 8.49 *Special provisions for apparatus employing alternating plate supply (self-rectifying plate supply).* In the application of these rules to equipment authorized and designed for the use of alternating current or voltage, as plate supply for the final radio stage, the terms "direct current" and "direct voltage" shall be considered as referring to the equivalent effective alternating current and voltage, and terms having possible application only to equipment designed for the use of direct current shall not apply whenever these terms are used in these rules.

§ 8.56 *Maintenance tests of licensed stations.* Station licensees are authorized to carry on such routine tests as may be required for the proper maintenance of the stations under the rules governing the class of station concerned, provided that the tests shall be so conducted as not to cause interference with the service of other stations.

§ 8.57 *National defense.* Naval instructions regarding ship radio service.—No provision of the Commission's rules and regulations shall, in time of war, prevent the master of any vessel of the United States from taking any action whatsoever in regard to the radio installation, the operators, the transmission and receipt of messages, and the radio service of the ship whenever in his discretion such action is necessary to carry out the instructions of United States naval control officers and other instructions issued by the Department of the Navy.

§ 8.71 *Operating power—(a) Operating power computation of.* The operating power shall be computed by one of the following methods:

(1) By indirect measurement from the plate input power of the final radio stage, by multiplying the plate voltage by the total plate current of the final radio stage, and by a factor which is specified in the regulations governing the class of station concerned.

(2) By direct measurement of the antenna input power.

(3) By measurements of field intensity as specified by the regulations governing the class of station concerned.

(b) *Operating power tolerance.* The operating power of all radio stations shall be maintained within the following tolerance of the authorized or licensed power:

(1) When the maximum power only is specified, the operating power shall not be greater than necessary to carry on the service and in no event more than 5 percent above the maximum power specified.

(2) When an exact power is specified, the operating power shall at all times be within the limits of 105 percent and 90 percent of the maximum power specified.

§ 8.74 *License, simultaneous modification and renewal.* When an application is granted by the Commission necessitating the issuance of a modified license less than 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be modified, and an application for renewal of said license is granted subsequent or prior thereto (but within 30 days of expiration of the present license) the modified license as well as the renewal license shall be issued to conform to the combined action of the Commission.

§ 8.80 *Type B emission prohibited.* No license shall be issued for the operation of any station using, or proposing to use, transmitting apparatus employing damp wave (type B) emission, except for the operation of lifeboat apparatus for routine tests, and emergency communication in the open sea.

§ 8.224 *Retention of radio station logs.* Logs of a radio station shall be retained by the licensee for a period of one year: *Provided, however,* That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the Commission to destroy them: *Provided, further* That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

PART 13—COMMERCIAL RADIO OPERATORS

In Part 13 §§ 13.6 and 13.7 are added as follows:

§ 13.6 *Operator license, posting of.* The original license of each station operator shall be posted at the place where he is on duty, except as otherwise provided in this Part of the rules or in the rules governing the class of station concerned.

§ 13.7 *Operators, place of duty.* (a) Except as may be provided in the rules governing a particular class of station, one or more licensed radio operators of the grade specified by these rules and regulations shall be on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus of each licensed radio station is located and in actual charge thereof whenever it is being operated: *Provided, however,* That—

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, in the case of a station licensed for service other than broadcast, where remote control of the transmitting apparatus has been authorized to be used, the Commission may modify the foregoing requirements upon proper application and showing being made so that such operator or operators may be on duty at the control point in lieu of the place where the transmitting apparatus is located.

(2) In the case of two or more stations, except amateur and broadcast, licensed in the name of the same person to use frequencies above 30 megacycles only, a licensed radio operator holding a valid radiotelegraph or radiotelephone first- or second-class license who has the station within his effective control may be on duty at any point within the communication range of such stations in lieu of the transmitter location or control point during the actual operation of the transmitting apparatus and shall supervise the emissions of all such stations so as to insure the proper operation in accordance with the station license.

(b) An operator may be on duty at a remote control point in lieu of the location of the transmitting apparatus in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) (1) of this section: *Provided*, That all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The transmitter shall be so installed and protected that it is not accessible to other than duly authorized persons.

(2) The emissions of the transmitter shall be continuously monitored at the control point by a licensed operator of the grade specified for the class of station involved.

(3) Provision shall be made so that the transmitter can quickly and without delay be placed in an inoperative condition by the operator at the control point in the event there is a deviation from the terms of the station license.

(4) The radiation of the transmitter shall be suspended immediately when there is a deviation from the terms of the station license.

[F. R. Doc. 48-10940; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:59 a. m.]

TITLE 25—INDIANS

Chapter I—Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

Subchapter L—Irrigation Projects: Operation and Maintenance

PART 130—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES

UINTAH INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, UTAH DECEMBER 15, 1948.

On October 12, 1948, there was published in the daily issue of the *FEDERAL*

REGISTER (13 F. R. 5952), notice of intention to amend § 130.77. Interested persons were thereby given opportunity to participate in preparing the proposed amendment by submitting data or arguments to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs within 30 days from the date of the publication of the notice. No comments, written or oral, having been received within the prescribed period, the said section is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 130.77 *Basic water charges.* Pursuant to the provisions of the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375) and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 210, 25 U. S. C. 387), the reimbursable costs expended in the operation and maintenance of the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah, are apportioned on a per acre basis against the irrigable lands of all units of the project and for the calendar year 1949, and each succeeding year until further order, there shall be collected for each acre of irrigable land to which water can be delivered from the constructed works, a uniform basic charge of \$1.75 per acre per annum, where not otherwise established by contract. No bill shall be rendered for less than \$4.00. (34 Stat. 375; 45 Stat. 210; 25 U. S. C. 387)

JOHN H. PROVINSE,
Assistant Commissioner

[F. R. Doc. 48-11043; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 44—PUBLIC PROPERTY AND WORKS

Chapter VI—Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency

DISCONTINUANCE OF CODIFICATION

DECEMBER 15, 1948.

In order to conform Title 44 to the scope and style of the Code of Federal Regulations, 1949 Edition, as prescribed by the regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register and approved by the President effective October 12, 1948 (13 F. R. 5929) the codification of Chapter VI of that title is hereby discontinued. Future amendments of the statement of organization

of the Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency will be published in the Notices section of the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

[SEAL] PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Federal Works Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11048; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

Chapter VII—Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency

DISCONTINUANCE OF CODIFICATION

DECEMBER 15, 1948.

In order to conform Title 44 to the scope and style of the Code of Federal Regulations, 1949 Edition, as prescribed by the regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register and approved by the President effective October 12, 1948 (13 F. R. 5929), the codification of Chapter VII of that title is hereby discontinued. Future amendments of the statement of organization of the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency will be published in the Notices section of the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

[SEAL] PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Federal Works Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11049; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 50—WILDLIFE

Chapter I—Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

Subchapter C—Management of Wildlife Conservation Areas

PART 17—LIST OF AREAS

FISH CULTURAL STATIONS AND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

CROSS REFERENCE: For lists of fish cultural stations and national wildlife refuges to be tabulated under §§ 17.1 and 17.3, respectively, of this part, see Federal Register Documents 48-11040, 48-11041, and 48-11042 in the Notices section of this issue.

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DÉPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR, Part 904]

HANDLING OF MILK IN GREATER BOSTON MARKETING AREA

DECISION WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND TO PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to Public Act No. 10, 73d Congress (May 12, 1933) as amended and

as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "act") and the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR, Supps., 900.1 et seq.) a public hearing was held at Morrisville, Vermont, May 24, 1948 and at Boston, Massachusetts, May 26-28, 1948, pursuant to a notice issued on April 30, 1948 (13 F. R. 2415) upon certain proposed amendments to the tentatively approved mar-

keting agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, marketing area.

A recommended decision, based on the record of such hearing, was issued by the Acting Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, on August 20 1948 (13 F. R. 4895) Exceptions have been filed to that recommended decision and were considered in arriving at the findings and conclusions contained herein. The material exceptions are discussed specifically in the

findings and conclusions with respect to the points to which such exceptions refer. However, to the extent that the findings and conclusions contained herein are at variance with any exception pertaining thereto, such exception is overruled.

The material issues presented on the record of the hearing concerned the following subjects:

(1) The factors to be used in the price formula for Class II milk.

(2) The months during which a special Class II price for milk manufactured into salted butter and cheese should apply.

(3) The formula factors for determining the butterfat differential.

(4) The schedule of zone differentials applicable to the Class II price for milk received at plants various distances from Boston.

(5) Elimination of the special provisions relating to "segregated" dairy farmers.

(6) An increase in the allowable assessment rate for cost of administering the order.

(7) Minor changes.

(8) General.

Findings and conclusions. The following findings and conclusions on the material issues are based upon the evidence introduced at the hearing and the record thereof.

Class II price formula factors. Several proposals to change the formula factors for computing the price of Class II milk were considered at the hearing.

The formula for pricing Class II milk contains four basic factors: (1) One reflecting changes in the value of milk fat in New England, (2) another reflecting changes in the value of nonfat milk solids in New England, (3) another factor representing the location differential necessary to adjust central market prices to values at country plants in a representative mileage zone from Boston, and (4) an additional factor in the form of an over-all allowance needed to relate the variations in milk fat and nonfat milk values to the value of Class II milk delivered by farmers to country plants.

Exceptions were filed protesting the consideration of the allowance factor described in (4) above as one item. Separate allowances applicable to the skim milk value factor and to the butterfat value factor were suggested. The record indicates that the present allowances are not clearly divided according to fat and nonfat values. The need for an additional allowance cannot be measured in terms of skim milk and butterfat values according to this record. It would be misleading to apply in the formula price arbitrary factors to divide the allowance in terms of skim milk and butterfat when evidence concerning the proper division of the allowance factor is lacking. For the purpose of computing a Class II price the division of the factor is unnecessary.

Changes in the weighted average price for 40 percent bottling quality cream are generally recognized in the Boston market as a reliable measure of the changes in the value of the butterfat portion of Class II milk, except for that butterfat which must be manufactured into butter or cheese during the flush production season. A special price is established for

butterfat manufactured into salted butter and Cheddar type cheese during the months April to July, inclusive.

There was no proposal at this hearing to recognize any other measure of the short-time changes in the value of butterfat in Class II milk. Both handlers and producers consider the cream price an accurate indicator of changes in the value of butterfat for Class II uses. The weighted average price reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for bottling quality cream of 40 percent butterfat content delivered at Boston should continue to serve as the basis for reflecting changes in the value of milk fat used in Class II products.

The value of the nonfat portion of Class II milk has been determined in accordance with the changing prices of nonfat dry milk solids made by the roller process and sold for human food and for animal feed. In recent years the manufacture of nonfat dry milk solids for animal feed products has diminished in the Boston milkshed and in the entire northeast region to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain reliable reports of sale prices. Accordingly it is concluded that the animal feed price should be dropped from the calculation of the factor reflecting changes in the value of the nonfat portion of Class II milk. The only argument advanced for maintaining the animal feed price in this calculation was the claim that it helped to compensate for needed adjustment in the location and handling allowance factors. Adjustments in these factors are provided in this decision and the effect of eliminating the price quotation for animal feed products has been considered in arriving at these adjustments.

Several witnesses suggested that the reported prices of a private price reporting firm be used in lieu of the United States Department of Agriculture quotations now specified in the order. The evidence fails to show that the private firm publishes more accurate quotations. The changes from month to month in prices reported as received by one handler corresponded more closely with changes in prices reported by the United States Department of Agriculture than with changes in prices reported by the private firm.

Although the manufacture of nonfat dry milk solids is not the predominant use of the nonfat portion of Class II milk in the Boston market, it does represent a substantial use. The product is one which is more standardized than most milk products, and for which market quotations are readily available. Accordingly it is concluded that the price of nonfat dry milk solids made by roller process for human food should be continued in the order as the basis for reflecting changes in the nonfat portion of Class II milk.

The difference in the value of Class II products at the place of manufacture as compared to the value at the place of consumption, due to intervening costs of transportation, should be recognized in the order. Boston country milk plants where Class II milk is converted into Class II products are located for the most part in Northern New England whereas the areas of consumption for the prod-

ucts are metropolitan Boston, Southern New England, and metropolitan New York.

Nonfat dry milk solids and 40 percent fluid cream represent the most compact items of Class II milk which are manufactured to any extent in the Boston market, excluding, of course, butter and cheese for which special pricing is established. Shipping costs of nonfat dry milk solids and 40 percent cream are therefore generally less than the transportation costs on other Class II products. If a handler chooses to transport other Class II products which must move at higher freight costs, the higher costs should not be recovered from producers.

The current freight rate on cream shipped in lots of 100-199 cans from the 201-210 mile zone is 50.78 cents per can plus 3 percent tax of about 5.75 cents per hundredweight of Class II milk. A large part of the cream shipped to Boston is transported at this rate and large quantities are shipped at the 200-can carlot rate which is 45.26 cents from the same point. Some shipments are made at the less-than-carlot rate. Since shipments in 100-199 cans represent a substantial quantity of the product shipped and this is the middle of the three rates used, the rate on 100-199 cans should be used as the basis for determining freight costs.

Prices of nonfat dry milk solids have been used to establish the value of nonfat solids in Class II milk, but the order has not recognized directly a factor representing the cost of transporting the product from the 201-210 mile zone to the city market. Although price quotations at New York City rather than Boston are used because of their greater coverage, freight costs to New York and Boston are about equal and the product is marketed in both cities. The cost of transporting nonfat dry milk solids in carlots, the usual method of shipment, from the 201-210 mile zone to Boston, is about one-half cent per pound. This amount should be deducted from the market quotation in computing the value of Class II milk.

The market values of fluid cream and nonfat dry milk solids adjusted by transportation costs are indicative of the value of Class II milk after it has been converted into these products and is ready for shipment at a plant 201-210 miles from Boston. Although Class II milk is marketed in several other forms, the record indicates that the prices of Class II products generally change in line with prices of cream and nonfat solids.

The volume of milk utilized in various Class II products varies seasonally with the amount of milk available for all Class II uses. The volume of Class II milk utilized in particular Class II products is affected also, but to a lesser extent, by demand for certain products. A strong demand for sweetened condensed milk and skim milk during 1946 resulted in more than average use of Class II in these products. The wide shifts in utilization of Class II milk indicate that manufacturing facilities are adequate to utilize milk in the more profitable outlets whenever market price relationships make it advantageous to shift from the production of one Class II product to another.

In addition to the value of Class II milk in terms of the forms in which it is sold, there is a certain value attributed to it by handlers who regard Class II milk as an insurance against paying higher prices for Class I milk during the season of short milk production. This contribution to the value of Class II milk has been accentuated in recent years by chronic shortage of fall and winter milk in the Boston market. The record indicates that handlers have acquired additional supplies of milk in recent years primarily to meet Class I requirements. They have apparently been willing to take on more Class II milk even though the cost of handling such milk has increased.

Although a certain volume of Class II milk is regarded as a necessary adjunct to the fluid milk business in the Boston market in order to insure an adequate supply, each handler need not carry a volume of Class II milk in proportion to his Class I sales. The cost of milk to handlers who maintain their own reserve and those who purchase short season supplies from others tend to be equalized by the seasonally variable rates at which the short buyer acquires his supplies and the Class II operators' cost of maintaining equipment to handle excess milk. It is not possible to determine whether increased costs of handling Class II milk generally equal the increased cost of short season Class I milk purchased from other handlers. However, witnesses for handlers who have substantial quantities of Class II milk testified that they had made small net savings in 1947 on over-all operations. Exceptions were filed to the consideration of over-all earnings of a handler in the determination of Class II allowances. The exceptors maintained that earnings in one department of a handler's business could not be considered as an offset to losses in another department.

In view of the interdependence of Class I and Class II operations in the Boston milk market, the complete segregation of Class I and Class II operations appears to be nonexistent. Class II operations are a secondary activity of fluid milk handlers in the Boston market.

Changing costs in each department of business and varying gross returns from sales of each department require a continuous reappraisal of the functions of the various departments of a fluid milk handler's business. In this record are recited representative facts concerning costs in the Class II department of the business. The principal items of expense in handling Class II milk have increased substantially in recent years. One witness testifying for cooperative associations which handled 33 percent of the Class II milk in the market in 1947 stated that considerable losses were sustained in Class II operations.

These facts are important as indicators of possible needed adjustments. In view of the importance of maintaining a current price in line with economic conditions it appears that some adjustment in the Class II formula price should be made pending the development of a hearing record containing more complete information with respect to the factors which tend to encourage or dis-

courage handlers from accepting milk in excess of their Class I requirements.

An increase of 10 cents per hundred-weight in the allowance factors for each month will provide a reasonable adjustment on a temporary basis. This temporary adjustment should become effective as soon as possible.

The increased allowance factors should provide for the adjustments illustrated in the following table:

Month	Estimated present rates ¹ (including freight)	Rates in this decision	
		Including freight	Excluding freight
	Cents	Cents	Cents
January.....	57	67	57.5
February.....	57	67	57.5
March.....	69	79	69.5
April.....	69	79	69.5
May.....	75	85	75.5
June.....	75	85	75.5
July.....	69	79	69.5
August.....	63	73	63.5
September.....	63	73	63.5
October.....	57	67	57.5
November.....	57	67	57.5
December.....	57	67	57.5

¹ Estimates based on nonfat solids prices May 1947-April 1948.

The combined allowances include the effect of using the price of nonfat milk solids for animal feed in the computation of the skim milk value factor.

The estimated rates of allowances for the period May 1947-April 1948 include the 27-cent factor in § 904.7 (b) (1) 7.5 times the 4-cent factor in § 904.7 (b) (3) and the estimated effect of the use of the price quotation for nonfat dry milk solids for animal feed use. Exceptions were filed to the use of price quotations for the year 1947 as a basis for estimating this factor. Exceptors pointed out that the most recent quotations in the record indicated a much greater effect of this factor. The average difference between the price for roller process nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption and the price for the animal feed product was 3.15 cents during the period May 1947-April 1948. This average difference would result in additional allowances of 12 cents in March, April, and July, 18 cents in May and June and 6 cents in August and September, compared to the effect of the factors in 1947 of 10.5 cents, 13.5 cents and 7 cents, respectively. It appears reasonable to measure the temporary allowance increase from the most recent data available.

Exceptions were filed to the graduation of allowances on a seasonal basis to any greater degree than at present. In reviewing the record it appears that the basis for adding seasonality in any precise amounts varying according to the months of the year is not substantial. Therefore the temporary increase in the allowance factor should be made in an equal amount to the present monthly allowance factors.

Special Class II price months. Representatives of a group of producer associations handling milk for this market requested that the period during which the butter and cheese adjustment would apply should be extended to include the months of March through October each year. Although the order at present al-

lows the butter and cheese differential to be applied to milk used to make these products in the months of April through July, proponents indicated that it was often necessary to make butter in other months because of inability to find a market for all of their butterfat in the form of other Class II products.

Evidence indicated that butter manufacturing operations in months in which the butter and cheese differential does not apply are in a large part for the purpose of disposing of unforeseeable residuals of butterfat resulting from day to day fluctuations in supply and demand. The demand for fluid cream in the market is so greatly in excess of the local supply during these months that it does not appear logical to encourage the utilization of local supplies of butterfat in the lowest value product at such times. If the application of the butter and cheese differential were extended to the months proposed, it might be attractive for handlers to dispose of considerable quantities of milk as butter at times when milk could be utilized in a higher value product. While it is recognized that losses might be incurred by handlers on milk for which no other use than butter can be found in months in which the differential does not apply, an extension of the butter and cheese differential to additional months is not the only or proper way in which such loss may be compensated. It is necessary to provide some incentive for handlers to try to market milk in a higher value form than butter. It is concluded that the evidence in the record does not justify extension of the application of the butter and cheese differential to additional months.

Another producer group proposed that the butter-cheese differential apply to the months of May and June with the provision that application of the differential to the months of April and July would be within the discretion of the market administrator. A handler also proposed that the differential apply only to May and June.

Although during April and July 1947 the amount of butterfat in cream brought into the market from nonpool sources exceeded the amount used for butter and cheese, this fact does not in itself indicate that handlers of such Boston pool butterfat could have found a market for it in the form of cream. The high degree of variation in the supply of locally produced cream during these months, and day-to-day variations in demand make it difficult for handlers to use local cream to replace western cream which must be contracted for at least 10 days in advance. Furthermore, some handlers contract with western sources to take a minimum quantity during the months of flush production. Handlers buying cream on that basis sometimes are unwilling to purchase local cream except at some discount from the average market price. No evidence was given on the record to support the proposal that the market administrator should determine whether the butter and cheese differential should apply in the months of April and July. The butter and cheese differential should continue to apply only to

the months of April, May, June, and July.

In view of the changes to be made in the provisions relating to the regular Class II price, it is necessary to revise the order language relating to the butter and cheese differential so as to maintain about the present allowances on Class II milk disposed of in these special uses. Such necessary revisions should be made in the paragraph dealing with the butter and cheese differential in order to compensate for the changes made in the handling and transportation allowances in those months in which this differential applies.

Several exceptions were filed to the manner in which the language of the butter and cheese adjustment was revised to maintain the effect of the provision at about the present allowance. In substituting a fixed amount for the effect of the variable price of nonfat dry milk solids for animal feed it is not possible to maintain the exact effect of the present provision. The evidence indicates that there is no merit in maintaining in the formula the animal feed quotation for nonfat dry milk solids. In eliminating the factor, provision has been made for the effect of that factor on the cost of milk used for salted butter and cheese. The effect of the factor should be based on the quotations for the most recent 12-month period shown in the record.

Value of the butterfat differential. A proposal to reduce the butterfat differential per hundredweight of milk one-tenth cent per one-tenth pound of butterfat was made at the hearing. It was argued that the increased costs of handling Class II milk applied also to the handling of differential butterfat in excess of the standard 3.7 percent.

The order establishes prices for both Class I and Class II milk at a basic test of 3.7 percent butterfat and applies the same butterfat differential to each class price for milk testing other than 3.7 percent. Since costs which may apply to Class II milk do not necessarily apply to Class I milk in the same degree, it does not appear reasonable to revise the butterfat differential substantially without consideration of its relation to Class I prices. The relationship of the butterfat differential to Class I prices was not considered at this hearing and no proposal to establish separate differentials for the two classes was made.

A change does appear necessary in the method of computing the butterfat differential in order to allow for changes in the freight rates applying to cream. In order to be consistent with the proposed method of computing the basic Class II price, the currently applicable cost for transporting butterfat in the form of 40 percent cream from the 201-210 mile zone in carloads of 100-199 40-quart cans should be deducted from the market value of butterfat as measured by average cream prices at Boston or butter prices at Chicago.

Zone differentials applicable to the prices for Class II milk. It was proposed at the hearing that the zone differentials be revised in three respects, (1) to estab-

lish a schedule graduated with intervals for each 10-mile railroad freight mileage distance, (2) to bring the schedule up to date in reflecting the cost of shipping cream, and (3) to incorporate an allowance based on the cost of transporting the nonfat portion of Class II milk.

Since the order already establishes zone differentials for Class I milk at 10-mile intervals, the use of the same intervals for Class II milk would simplify the terms of the order. Furthermore, recent increases in freight rates have made differences in transportation costs for Class II milk between zones more important. It is therefore concluded that the differentials should be established for intervals of 10 miles of railroad freight mileage distance.

A revision of the zone differentials for Class II milk should be made in order to reflect the current freight rates applicable to shipments of cream. Schedules of freight rates for shipments of 40 percent cream showing carload rates for 100- and 200-can minimum shipments, and less-than-carload rates, were introduced at the hearing. Substantial quantities are shipped at each rate in this milkshed. It appears that freight rates on carloads of 100-199 cans of 40 percent cream are representative of the rates for shipments of cream to this market. Accordingly, the most recent schedule of freight rates for transporting 40 percent cream in carload lots of 100-199 cans should be used for establishing transportation differentials.

A handler proposed that the zone differentials for Class II milk should include a factor representing the cost of shipping a small amount of Class II milk to the city in the form of milk, so that all handlers who use Class II milk in the form of milk at city plants could obtain that milk at an equal cost. However, Class II milk is utilized in a number of forms other than as cream and nonfat dry milk solids which are recognized as the basic reflectors of changes in the total value of such milk. Transportation costs and other costs vary with the different products. Inasmuch as Class II milk is not priced on the basis of each different product use, it does not appear practical in setting up zone differentials to make a special adjustment for a relatively minor use.

The handler advanced an alternative proposal which would incorporate the cost of shipping nonfat dry milk solids in the Class II transportation differentials. Since the price of nonfat dry milk solids is a basic factor in the Class II formula price, it would be consistent to establish differentials based, in part, on the actual cost of shipping that product to Boston from various mileage distances. This would give recognition, in the Class II zone differentials, to the cost of transportation to central markets of the products made from the nonfat portion of Class II milk.

Examination of the schedules submitted at the hearing showing freight rates applying to shipments of nonfat dry milk solids indicates that these schedules do not conform in some instances to the most recently published tariffs. Therefore official notice is hereby taken of

the New England Freight Association's Tariffs numbered 16-A, X-162-A, and X-166-A, including supplements to each, and of rates published therein applicable to nonfat dry milk solids, in order that freight rates derived therefrom may be used in determining zone differentials for Class II milk.

The transportation costs for 40 percent cream in 100-199 can carlots and for carlots of nonfat dry milk solids should be combined for the purpose of computing the zone differentials on Class II milk so that the total represents transportation costs for the quantity of cream obtainable from 100 pounds of milk containing 3.7 pounds of butterfat plus the transportation costs for the quantity of nonfat dry milk solids obtainable from 100 pounds of such milk. The additional cost due to the 3 percent Federal transportation tax should be recognized in both computations.

The ratio of 9.05 hundredweight of milk required to make one 40-quart can of 40 percent cream is recognized in the market. The yield of 7.5 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids per 100 pounds of milk is implied in the present order. The transportation costs may be converted to a per hundredweight of milk basis by these factors. The differentials for all zones beyond 40 miles from Boston should reflect the difference between transportation costs for shipments from each zone to Boston and the transportation costs for shipments from the 201-210 mile zone in Boston.

The zone differential for Class II milk delivered at plants within 40 miles of Boston reflects the cost of shipping milk to the city from the 201-210 mile zone. This differential should reflect the current rate for shipping milk by railroad in tank cars since that is the most common method of shipping milk in this area.

As a part of the proposal for revising the Class II zone differentials, it was proposed that such differentials should be adjusted automatically in the order with each change in freight rates applying to cream. Since the freight rate on cream would be the larger part of the transportation allowance in the proposed zone differentials, it is desirable that such an automatic adjustment be incorporated in the order. It does not appear practical on the basis of this record to include an automatic adjustment of freight rate changes applicable to nonfat milk solids.

Special provisions for "segregated" dairy farmers. Special provisions are contained in the order establishing the method of classifying milk received at pool plants from certain dairy farmers and handled in a manner so that it does not become intermingled with producer milk. The record indicates that handlers have discontinued the practice of segregating special lots of milk to qualify for these special provisions. No one appeared at the hearing to urge their continuation. Since these special provisions make the order unwieldy and there is no real need for them, they should be eliminated.

Increase in assessment rate. Increased costs of administering Order No. 4 prompted a proposal that the maximum allowable assessment rate be raised from the present rate of 2.5 cents to 3.0 cents per hundredweight of milk received from producers and from outside sources. The record indicates that costs of administration are likely to reach 3.0 cents per hundredweight in the coming months and that this maximum rate should be established as soon as possible. If after a period of time it appears that costs of administration will be less than 3 cents per hundredweight, then the assessment rate can be reduced pursuant to a determination of the Secretary that the rate of assessment is greater than needed.

Minor changes. Certain minor changes to clarify certain references in the order and to make the various provisions consistent with the amendments herewith proposed should be made at this time.

One of these changes pertains to the Class I plant handling and transportation differentials set forth in Column B of the schedule contained in § 904.7 (c) of the order. The order already provides for automatic changes in the Class I zone differentials in accordance with changes in freight rates. In order that changes in the Class I and Class II zone differentials be calculated from the same date to simplify the terms of the provision, this schedule should show the currently effective Class I differentials. For this purpose official notice is hereby taken of the actual zone differentials effective under the present provisions of the order.

Other minor changes in § 904.4 (a) (1) § 904.6 (f) and § 904.9 (c) were described at the hearing. The proposed amendments to these paragraphs which were contained in the hearing notice should be adopted.

General. (a) The proposed marketing agreement and the order, as amended and as hereby proposed to be further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(b) The proposed marketing agreement and the order, as amended and as hereby proposed to be further amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in the said tentatively approved marketing agreement upon which hearings have been held; and

(c) The prices calculated to give milk produced for sale in the said marketing area a purchasing power equivalent to the purchasing power of such milk as determined pursuant to section 2 and section 8 (e) of the act are not reasonable in view of the price of feed, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for such milk, and the minimum prices specified in the proposed marketing agreement and the order, as amended and as hereby proposed to be further amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest.

Marketing agreement and order. Annexed hereto and made a part hereof are two documents entitled "Marketing Agreement Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, Marketing Area" and "Order Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, Marketing Area" which have been decided upon as the appropriate and detailed means of effecting the foregoing conclusions. These documents shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders have been met.

It is hereby ordered, That all of this decision, except the attached marketing agreement, be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The regulatory provisions of said marketing agreement are identical with those contained in the order, as amended by the attached order which will be published with this decision.

This decision filed at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of December 1948.

[SEAL] A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Order Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, Marketing Area

§ 904.0 **Findings and determinations.** The findings and determinations herein-after set forth are supplementary to and in addition to the findings and determinations made in connection with the issuance of this order and of each of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) **Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.** Pursuant to Public Act No. 10, 73d Congress (May 12, 1933) as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "act") and the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the formulation of marketing agreements and orders (7 CFR, Supps. 900.1 et seq.) public hearings were held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentatively approved marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearings and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order as amended and as hereby further amended, and all of

¹ This order shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders have been met.

the terms and conditions of said order, as amended and as hereby further amended, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(2) The prices calculated to give milk produced for sale in said marketing area a purchasing power equivalent to the purchasing power of such milk as determined pursuant to sections 2 and 8 (e) of the act are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supplies of and demand for such milk, and the minimum prices specified in the order, as amended and as hereby further amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(3) The said order, as amended and as hereby further amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner as and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in a marketing agreement upon which hearings have been held.

(b) **Additional findings.** (1) It is hereby found that a pro rata assessment on handlers at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts by handlers from producers and receipts of outside milk during the month will provide the funds necessary for the maintenance and functions of the market administrator in the administration of this order and such assessment is approved.

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered that on and after the effective date hereof, the handling of milk in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended; and the aforesaid order, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

1. Delete all provisions of the order relating to "Segregated Dairy Farmers" in the following manner:

a. Delete § 904.1 (b) (5)

b. Renumber the present subparagraph (6) of § 904.1 (b) as (5), and delete therefrom the phrase "except a segregated dairy farmer."

c. Renumber the present subparagraph (7) of § 904.1 (b) as (6) and delete therefrom the phrase "and a segregated dairy farmer."

d. Renumber the present subparagraphs (8) through (13) of § 904.1 (b) as (7) through (12) respectively, and in the present subparagraph (11) delete the closing phrase "or segregated dairy farmers."

e. In § 904.4 (d) (1) delete the phrase "his receipts from segregated dairy farmers and."

2. In § 904.4 (a) (1) delete the words "section 16" and substitute therefor the words "sections 16C and 16G."

3. In § 904.6 (f) change the period at the end of the sentence to a comma, and add the following: "and the quantities of milk and milk products on hand at the end of the month."

4. Delete § 904.7 (b) and substitute the following:

(b) *Class II prices.* For Class II milk received from producers, each pool handler shall pay, in the manner set forth in § 904.9 and subject to the differentials and adjustments applicable pursuant to this section, not less than the price per hundredweight determined for each month pursuant to this paragraph.

(1) Subject to paragraph (d) (3) of this section, subtract 52.5 cents from the weighted average price per 40-quart can of 40 percent bottling quality cream, f. o. b. Boston, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the month during which such milk is received, and divide the remainder by 33.48.

(2) For any month for which no cream price as described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is reported, multiply by 1.4 the average price reported for such month by the United States Department of Agriculture for U. S. Grade A (U. S. 92-score) butter at wholesale in the Chicago market, and subject to paragraph (d) (4) of this section, subtract 1.57 cents from the result.

(3) Multiply by 3.7 the amount determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph, whichever is applicable.

(4) Using the midpoint in any range as one price, compute the average of the prices per pound of roller process nonfat dry milk solids suitable for human consumption, in barrels, in carlots, as published during the month by the United States Department of Agriculture for New York City, subtract one-half cent, and multiply the remainder by 7.5.

(5) Add the results obtained in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph, and from the sum subtract the amount shown below for the applicable month. The result is the Class II price per hundredweight for milk received from producers at plants located in the 201-210 railroad freight mileage zone.

Month:	Amount (cents)
January and February.....	57.5
March and April.....	69.5
May and June.....	75.5
July.....	69.5
August and September.....	63.5
October, November, and December..	57.5

5. Delete § 904.7 (c) and substitute the following:

(c) *Zone price differentials.* The minimum prices determined pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be subject to differentials based upon the zone location of the plant at which the milk was received from producers. For each country plant, the zone shall be determined in accordance with the railroad freight mileage distance to Boston from the railroad shipping point for such plant. Each city plant, regardless of such railroad freight mileage distance, shall be considered to be in the "City Plant" zone. The applicable zone differentials shall be those set forth in the following table, as adjusted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

DIFFERENTIALS FOR DETERMINATION OF ZONE PRICES

A Zone (miles)	B Class I price dif- ferentials	C Class II price dif- ferentials
	Cents per cwt.	Cents per cwt.
City plant.....	+22.0	+33.1
41-50.....	+14.5	+1.7
51-60.....	+13.5	+1.0
61-70.....	+13.0	+3.7
71-80.....	+11.5	+3.5
81-90.....	+11.0	+3.2
91-100.....	+10.5	+3.0
101-110.....	+10.5	+2.9
111-120.....	+10.0	+2.6
121-130.....	+10.0	+2.4
131-140.....	+9.0	+2.1
141-150.....	+5.5	+1.6
151-160.....	+4.0	+1.3
161-170.....	+4.0	+1.2
171-180.....	+1.5	+1.0
181-190.....	+1.5	+1.4
191-200.....	0	+1.1
201-210.....	(1)	(1)
211-220.....	-4.0	-0.6
221-230.....	-4.5	-0.7
231-240.....	-5.5	-0.9
241-250.....	-5.5	-0.9
251-260.....	-6.5	-1.2
261-270.....	-7.0	-1.3
271-280.....	-7.5	-1.5
281-290.....	-8.5	-1.6
291-300.....	-9.5	-1.8
301-310.....	-13.0	-2.3
311-320.....	-13.0	-2.4
321-330.....	-14.0	-2.5
331-340.....	-14.0	-2.8
341-350.....	-15.0	-2.8
351-360.....	-15.0	-3.0
361-370.....	-15.0	-3.1
371-380.....	-15.5	-3.3
381-390.....	-15.5	-3.4
391 and over.....	-15.5	-3.5

¹ No differential.

6. Renumber § 904.7 (d) as § 904.7 (e) and insert the following:

(d) *Automatic changes in zone price differentials and other price factors.* In case the rail tariff for the transportation of milk in carlots in tank cars or for the transportation of cream in 40-quart cans in carlots of 100-199 cans, as published in New England Joint Tariff—M No. 5 and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, is increased or decreased, the zone price differentials set forth in the table in paragraph (c) of this section, and other price factors set forth in paragraph (b) of this section and in § 904.9 (d) shall be correspondingly increased or decreased in the manner and to the extent provided in this paragraph. Such adjustments shall be effective beginning with the first complete month in which the changes in rail tariffs apply. For the purpose of this paragraph, it shall be considered that the rail tariff applicable to city plants is zero.

(1) If such rail tariff on milk is changed, the differentials set forth in Column B of the table and the city plant differential in Column C shall be adjusted to the extent of any change in the difference between the rail tariff for mileage distances of 201-210 miles and for the other applicable distances. Such adjustments shall be made to the nearest one-half cent per hundredweight in Column B, and to the nearest one-tenth cent per hundredweight in Column C.

(2) If such rail tariff on cream is changed, the country plant zone differentials set forth in Column C of the table shall be adjusted to the extent of any change in the difference between the rail tariff for mileage distances of 201-

210 miles and for the other applicable distances, divided by 9.05. Such adjustments shall be made to the nearest one-tenth cent per hundredweight.

(3) If such rail tariff on cream is changed, the rail tariff rate on cream for mileage distances of 201-210 miles times 1.03 and adjusted to the nearest one-half cent shall be used in place of 52.5 cents specified in paragraph (b) (1) of this section in § 904.9 (d) (1).

(4) If such rail tariff on cream is changed, the amount computed pursuant to subparagraph (3) of this paragraph divided by 33.48 shall be used in place of 1.57 cents specified in paragraph (b) (2) of this section and in § 904.9 (d) (2).

7. In § 904.7 (e) as renumbered delete subparagraph (2) and substitute the following:

(2) Deduct 8.4 cents from the value determined pursuant to paragraph (b) (1) or (b) (2) of this section, whichever is applicable. Subtract from the remainder the amount determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The result is the butter and cheese differential.

8. Renumber the present paragraphs (e) through (g) of § 904.7 as (f) through (h), respectively.

9. In § 904.8 (a) (3) change the reference from "§ 904.7 (d)" to "§ 904.7 (e)".

10. In § 904.9 (c) delete the words "pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b)" and substitute therefor the words "pursuant to paragraph (b) (2) or (g)."

11. Delete § 904.9 (d) and substitute the following:

(d) *Butterfat differential.* In making the payments to each producer for milk received from him, each pool handler shall add for each one-tenth of 1 percent average butterfat content above 3.7 percent, or deduct for each one-tenth of 1 percent average butterfat content below 3.7 percent, an amount per hundredweight calculated by the market administrator in the following manner:

(1) Subject to § 904.7 (d) (3), subtract 52.5 cents from the weighted average price per 40-quart can of 40 percent bottling quality cream, f. o. b. Boston, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the period between the 16th day of the preceding month and the 15th day inclusive of the month during which such milk is delivered, and divide the remainder by 33.48.

(2) If the cream price described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is not reported for such period, multiply by 1.4 the average price reported for that period by the United States Department of Agriculture for U. S. Grade A (U. S. 92-score) butter at wholesale in the Chicago market, and subject to § 904.7 (d) (4) subtract 1.57 cents from the result and divide the remainder by 10.

12. In § 904.9 (e) after the words "§ 904.7 (c)" add the words "as adjusted by § 904.7 (d)."

13. In § 904.11 delete the figures "2.5" and substitute therefor the figure "3."

[F. R. Doc. 43-11054; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[T. D. 52109]

PRODUCTS OF BRITISH MALAYA

MARKING OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

DECEMBER 15, 1948.

Amendment of T. D. 52003 to provide for an additional period during which certain markings are acceptable on articles manufactured or produced in British Malaya.

T. D. 52003, which relates to the marking to indicate the name of the country of origin, under the marking provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, of articles imported into the United States from British Malaya, is hereby amended to provide that either the markings specified in T. Ds. 51755, 51781, and 48833 (1) for the territories in question, or the markings listed in T. D. 52003, shall be acceptable on articles arriving in the United States before the expiration of 120 days after the publication of T. D. 52003 in the weekly Treasury Decisions.

[SEAL]

FRANK DOW,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11096; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 9:01 a. m.]

[T. D. 52110]

SHIPMENTS TO CUBA

WHEAT FLOUR

DECEMBER 15, 1948.

Duty assessable under the third paragraph of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, and section 2 (a) of the act of June 12, 1934, in the case of wheat flour manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses from imported wheat and withdrawn for exportation to Cuba. T. D. 44290 superseded.

Reference is made to T. D. 44290 containing instructions relative to the duties which should be assessed under the third paragraph of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, in the case of flour manufactured in customs bonded manufacturing warehouses (class 6) in the United States with the use of imported wheat and withdrawn for exportation to Cuba.

Reference is also made to section 2 (a) of the act of June 12, 1934 (T. D. 47117), which provides in part as follows:

* * * The third paragraph of section 311 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall apply to any agreement concluded pursuant to this Act (i. e., section 350, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended) to the extent only that such agreement assures to the United States a rate of duty on wheat flour produced in the United States which is preferential in respect to the lowest rate of duty imposed by the country with which such agreement has been concluded on like flour produced in any other country; and upon the withdrawal of wheat flour from bonded manufacturing warehouses for exportation to the country with which such agreement has been concluded, there

shall be levied, collected, and paid on the imported wheat used, a duty equal to the amount of such assured preference.

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter from the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., dated September 14, 1948, to the effect that under the trade agreements published as T. D. 51802 and T. D. 51819 the minimum rate of duty which may be imposed by Cuba on wheat flour manufactured in any of the signatory countries other than the United States and imported into Cuba is 83 cents per 100 kilograms, gross weight; that this minimum rate was applied by Cuba on wheat flour from certain of the signatory countries (other than the United States) commencing on January 17, 1948; and that the rate of duty which may be imposed by Cuba on wheat flour manufactured in the United States and imported into Cuba is 63 cents per 100 kilograms, gross weight.

In view of the foregoing, you are hereby instructed, in the case of wheat flour manufactured in customs bonded manufacturing warehouses with the use of imported wheat and withdrawn for exportation to Cuba, to assess a duty on the imported wheat used equal in amount to the assured preference of 20 cents per 100 kilograms, gross weight, and to assess this duty in the case of all such withdrawals made on and after January 17, 1948. T. D. 44290 is hereby superseded.

[SEAL]

FRANK DOW,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11095; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 9:01 a. m.]

NATIONAL MILITARY
ESTABLISHMENT

Secretary of Defense

[Transfer Order 29]

ORDER TRANSFERRING FROM DEPARTMENT
OF THE ARMY TO DEPARTMENT OF THE
AIR FORCE FUNCTIONS RELATING TO RE-
CRUITING AND ENLISTMENT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the National Security Act of 1947 (act of July 26, 1947; Public Law 253, 80th Congress) and in order to effect certain transfers authorized or directed therein, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of the Air Force and the Department of the Air Force all functions, powers, and duties relating to recruiting and enlistment, insofar as they may pertain to the Department of the Air Force or the United States Air Force or the military personnel thereof, which are vested in the Secretary of the Army, or the Department of the Army, or any officer of that Department by the following laws, parts of laws and Executive orders, as limited by other laws, parts of laws and Executive orders, whether or not specifically set forth herein:

a. Act of March 2, 1853, c. 68, sec. 6 (4 Stat. 647) as amended by the act of

July 4, 1864, c. 237, sec. 5 (13 Stat. 380), and the act of March 3, 1865, c. 79, sec. 18 (13 Stat. 490; R. S. 1118), and the act of July 29, 1941, c. 325 (55 Stat. 606; 10 U. S. C. 622)

b. Act of August 22, 1912, c. 336, sec. 1 (37 Stat. 356; 10 U. S. C. 624)

c. Act of June 3, 1916, c. 134, sec. 27 (39 Stat. 185) as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, c. 227, subch. I, sec. 27 (41 Stat. 775) and the act of June 28, 1947, c. 162, sec. 1 (61 Stat. 191, 10 U. S. C. 628)

d. Act of December 12, 1941, c. 566 (55 Stat. 797; 10 U. S. C. 628a)

e. Act of March 3, 1909, c. 252 (35 Stat. 741, 10 U. S. C. 632)

f. Act of June 3, 1916, c. 134, sec. 127a, as added by the act of June 4, 1920, c. 227, subch. I, sec. 51 (41 Stat. 785), and amended by the act of May 14, 1940, c. 194 (54 Stat. 213; 10 U. S. C. 634)

g. Act of October 6, 1945, c. 393, sec. 2, 5 (59 Stat. 538, 539; 10 U. S. C. 635, 636)

h. Act of February 2, 1901, c. 192, sec. 31 (31 Stat. 756) as amended by the act of June 12, 1906, c. 3078 (34 Stat. 242; 10 U. S. C. 641)

i. All other laws, parts of laws, including applicable provisions of Appropriations Acts, and Executive orders which vest in the Secretary of the Army or the Department of the Army or any officer of that Department functions, powers, and duties relating to recruiting and enlistment insofar as they pertain to the Department of the Air Force or the United States Air Force or the military personnel thereof.

2. The Department of the Air Force will utilize the services of the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Army will utilize the services of the Department of the Air Force for such types of service relating to recruiting and enlistment of military personnel as are presently performed by one for the other, subject to such adjustments as from time to time are jointly determined to be necessary or desirable by the Secretaries of the two Departments.

3. The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force or their representatives are hereby authorized to issue such orders as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order. In this respect, the transfer of such related personnel, property, records, installations, agencies, activities and projects as the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force shall from time to time jointly determine to be necessary, is authorized.

4. It is expressly determined that the functions herein transferred are necessary and desirable for the operations of the Department of the Air Force and of the United States Air Force.

5. Nothing contained in this order shall operate as a transfer of funds.

6. This order shall be effective as of 12:00 noon, December 10, 1948.

JAMES FORRESTAL,
Secretary of Defense.

DECEMBER 10, 1948.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11038; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:46 a. m.]

[Transfer Order 30]

ORDER TRANSFERRING FROM DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TO DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE CERTAIN FUNCTIONS PERTAINING TO DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the National Security Act of 1947 (act of July 26, 1947, Public Law 253, 80th Congress) and in order to effect certain transfers authorized or directed therein, and by direction of the President, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of the Air Force and the Department of the Air Force all functions, powers, and duties relating to decorations, honors, service medals and other awards for acts or services performed with or under the cognizance of the Air Corps, United States Army, the Army Air Forces, the United States Air Force or the Department of the Air Force, which are now vested in the Secretary of the Army or the Department of the Army or any Officer of that Department by or under the following:

a. Act of July 9, 1918, c. 143 (40 Stat. 870, 871, 10 U. S. C. 1403, 1406, 1407, 1424)

b. Act of July 20, 1942, c. 508, sec. 2 (56 Stat. 662; 10 U. S. C. 1408b) as amended by Executive Order No. 9260 of October 29, 1942 (7 F. R. 8819) and Executive Order No. 9637 of October 4, 1945 (10 F. R. 12543) and Executive Order No. 9857-A of May 29, 1947 (12 F. R. 3583)

c. Act of July 9, 1918, c. 143 (40 Stat. 871) as amended by the act of January 24, 1920, c. 55, sec. 1 (41 Stat. 398) and the act of December 15, 1942, c. 736 (56 Stat. 1052; 10 U. S. C. 1412)

d. Act of July 2, 1926, c. 721, sec. 11 (44 Stat. 789; 10 U. S. C. 1428)

e. Act of July 2, 1926, c. 721, sec. 12 (44 Stat. 789) as amended by the act of July 30, 1937, c. 545, sec. 4 (50 Stat. 549; 10 U. S. C. 1429) and Executive Order No. 4601 of March 1, 1927.

f. Act of July 6, 1945, c. 275 (59 Stat. 462) as modified by Proc. No. 2714 of December 31, 1946 (12 F. R. 1, 10 U. S. C. 1430c)

g. Act of August 1, 1947, c. 426, sec. 1, 2 (61 Stat. 710; 36 U. S. C. 182a, 182b)

h. Act of November 21, 1941, c. 501 (55 Stat. 781)

i. Executive Order No. 8808 of June 28, 1941 (6 F. R. 3209)

j. Executive Order No. 8809 of June 28, 1941 (6 F. R. 3209), as amended by Executive Order No. 9323 of March 31, 1943 (8 F. R. 4225)

k. Executive Order No. 9158 of May 11, 1942 (7 F. R. 3541), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A of September 11, 1942 (7 F. R. 7874)

l. Executive Order No. 9265 of November 6, 1942 (7 F. R. 9106)

m. Executive Order No. 9396 of November 30, 1943 (8 F. R. 16095)

n. Executive Order No. 9419 of February 4, 1944 (9 F. R. 1495)

o. Executive Order No. 9586 of July 6, 1945 (10 F. R. 8523)

p. Act of February 24, 1923, c. 110 (42 Stat. 1286) as amended by the act of April 21, 1928, c. 392 (45 Stat. 437; 10 U. S. C. 1425)

q. Act of March 5, 1934, c. 44, sec. 1, 2 (48 Stat. 396; 10 U. S. C. 1408a).

r. Act of May 12, 1928, c. 528, sec. 1 (45 Stat. 500) as amended by the act of May 17, 1932, c. 190 (47 Stat. 158; 10 U. S. C. 1415a).

s. Act of May 12, 1928, c. 528, sec. 2, 3 (45 Stat. 500; 10 U. S. C. 1415b, c).

t. Act of July 2, 1926, c. 721, sec. 13 (44 Stat. 789; 10 U. S. C. 1430).

u. War Department General Orders No. 3 of February 22, 1932.

v. All other laws, parts of laws, including applicable provisions of Appropriation Acts, Executive orders, and directions of the President, which vest in the Secretary of the Army or the Department of the Army or any officer of that Department functions, powers, and duties relating to decorations, honors, service medals or other awards for acts or services performed with or under the cognizance of the Air Corps, United States Army, the Army Air Forces, the United States Air Force or the Department of the Air Force.

2. Nothing contained in paragraph 1 hereof is to be construed as transferring any functions, powers or duties of the Secretary of the Army, or the Department of the Army, or any officer of that Department insofar as pertains to any recommendation for decorations, honors, service medals or other awards submitted to the Secretary of the Army prior to the effective date of this order.

3. It is expressly determined that the functions herein transferred are necessary and desirable for the operations of the Department of the Air Force and the United States Air Force.

National Wildlife Refuge	State	Subdivision (County)	Acres as of June 30, 1943
Bear Butte.....	South Dakota.....	Meade.....	433
Clearwater.....	North Dakota.....	McIntosh.....	134
Eagle Creek.....	North Dakota.....	Todd.....	1,201
Lac Aux Moines.....	North Dakota.....	Ramsey.....	5,532
Lake Arconge.....	South Dakota.....	Charles Mix.....	219
Robb Lake.....	North Dakota.....	Reliance.....	251
Ross Lake.....	do.....	Nelson.....	1,280
School Section Lake.....	do.....	Reliance.....	630
Shenandoah Lake.....	do.....	Sherridan.....	1,273
Silver Lake.....	do.....	Benon, Ramsey.....	3,343
Storm Lake.....	do.....	Sargent.....	730
Wildfang Lake.....	do.....	Burdick.....	550
Wild Rice Lake.....	do.....	Sargent.....	779
Willow Lake.....	do.....	Reliance.....	2,543
Wood Lake.....	do.....	Benon.....	220
Yanktonal.....	do.....	McLean.....	913

O. H. JOHNSON,
Acting Director.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11040; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

LIST OF FISH CULTURAL STATIONS

Notice is hereby given that the United States Department of the Interior, by and through the Fish and Wildlife Service, controls or is acquiring control of lands for the following listed Fish Cultural Stations in the States and subdivisions as shown under authority of the act of May 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 371) and various individual statutes. The lands acquired and to be acquired for these Fish Cultural Stations will be admin-

4. The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force or their representatives are hereby authorized to issue such orders as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order. In this respect, the transfer of such related personnel, property, records, installations, agencies, activities, and projects as the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force shall from time to time jointly determine to be necessary, is authorized.

5. Nothing contained in this order shall operate as a transfer of funds.

6. This order shall be effective as of 12:00 noon, December 10, 1948.

JAMES FORRESTAL,
Secretary of Defense.

DECEMBER 10, 1948.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11039; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

LIST OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Notice is hereby given that the United States Department of the Interior, by and through the Fish and Wildlife Service, has acquired easements for the protection of wildlife on privately-owned land in the States and subdivisions as listed. Under authority of the act of August 14, 1946, 60 Stat. 1080, these lands are being administered as National Wildlife Refuges in accordance with the regulations contained in Parts 18 and 21 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations so far as such regulations may be applicable.

National Wildlife Refuge	State	Subdivision (County)	Acres as of June 30, 1943
Bear Butte.....	South Dakota.....	Meade.....	433
Clearwater.....	North Dakota.....	McIntosh.....	134
Eagle Creek.....	North Dakota.....	Todd.....	1,201
Lac Aux Moines.....	North Dakota.....	Ramsey.....	5,532
Lake Arconge.....	South Dakota.....	Charles Mix.....	219
Robb Lake.....	North Dakota.....	Reliance.....	251
Ross Lake.....	do.....	Nelson.....	1,280
School Section Lake.....	do.....	Reliance.....	630
Shenandoah Lake.....	do.....	Sherridan.....	1,273
Silver Lake.....	do.....	Benon, Ramsey.....	3,343
Storm Lake.....	do.....	Sargent.....	730
Wildfang Lake.....	do.....	Burdick.....	550
Wild Rice Lake.....	do.....	Sargent.....	779
Willow Lake.....	do.....	Reliance.....	2,543
Wood Lake.....	do.....	Benon.....	220
Yanktonal.....	do.....	McLean.....	913

istered in accordance with the regulations contained in Parts 18 and 19 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

Fish cultural station	State or Territory	Subdivision
Allegheny National Forest.....	Pennsylvania.....	Warren.....
Arconge.....	Rhode Island.....	Washington.....
Argos.....	Indiana.....	Marshall.....
Aurora.....	Texas.....	Travis.....
Battle Creek.....	California.....	Tehama.....
Berkshire Trout Hatchery.....	Massachusetts.....	Berkshire.....
Berlin.....	New Hampshire.....	Cross.....
Big White Salmon.....	Washington.....	Stamania.....
Boothbay Harbor.....	Maine.....	Lincoln.....
Bourbon.....	Missouri.....	Crawford.....
Bozeman.....	Montana.....	Gallatin.....
Cape Vincent.....	New York.....	Jefferson.....
Carbon Hill.....	Alabama.....	Walker.....
Carpenters Brook.....	New York.....	Onondaga.....
Carson.....	Washington.....	Skamania.....

* Fish cultural station unless otherwise designated.

Fish cultural stations ¹	State or Territory	Subdivision
Charlevoix.....	Michigan.....	Charlevoix.
Chattahoochee Forest.....	Georgia.....	Fannin.
Cheraw.....	South Carolina.....	Chesterfield.
Cohutta.....	Georgia.....	Whitfield.
Coleman.....	California.....	Tehama.
Corning.....	Arkansas.....	Clay.
Cortland.....	New York.....	Cortland.
Craig Brook.....	Maine.....	Hancock.
Crawford.....	Nebraska.....	Dawes.
Creed.....	Colorado.....	Mineral.
Creston.....	Montana.....	Flathead.
Crystal Lake.....	Colorado.....	Lake.
Delph Creek.....	Oregon.....	Clackamas.
Dexter.....	New Mexico.....	Chaves.
Eagle Nest.....	do.....	Colfax.
Edenton.....	North Carolina.....	Bertie.
Elk River.....	Alabama.....	Limestone.
Ennis.....	Montana.....	Madison.
Entiat.....	Washington.....	Chelan.
Erwin.....	Tennessee.....	Unicoi.
Fairport.....	Iowa.....	Muscatine.
Ferlington.....	Kansas.....	Crawford.
Fort Belvoir.....	Virginia.....	Fairfax.
Fort Worth.....	Texas.....	Tarrant.
Genoa.....	Wisconsin.....	Vernon.
Gloucester.....	Massachusetts.....	Essex.
Guttenberg.....	Iowa.....	Clayton.
Hagerman.....	Idaho.....	Gooding.
Harrison Lake.....	Virginia.....	Charles City.
Homer.....	Minnesota.....	Winona.
Hebron.....	Ohio.....	Licking.
Hot Springs.....	New Mexico.....	Sierra.
Inks Dam.....	Texas.....	Burnet.
La Crosse.....	Wisconsin.....	La Crosse.
Lake Mills.....	do.....	Jefferson.
Lamar.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clinton.
Leadville.....	Colorado.....	Lake.
Leavenworth.....	Washington.....	Chelan.
Leetown.....	West Virginia.....	Jefferson.
Little White Salmon.....	Washington.....	Skamania.
Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	Jefferson.
Lvman.....	Mississippi.....	Harrison.
Mammoth Spring.....	Arkansas.....	Fulton.
Manchester.....	Iowa.....	Delaware.
Marion.....	Alabama.....	Perry.
McKinney Lake Fish Hatchery.....	North Carolina.....	Richmond.
Meridian.....	Mississippi.....	Lauderdale.
Miles City.....	Montana.....	Custer.
Moorefield.....	West Virginia.....	Hardy.
Nashua.....	New Hampshire.....	Hillsboro.
Natchitoches.....	Louisiana.....	Natchitoches.
Neosho.....	Missouri.....	Newton.
Newcastle.....	Virginia.....	Craig.
New London.....	Minnesota.....	Kandiyohi.
Northville.....	Michigan.....	Wayne.
Orangeburg.....	South Carolina.....	Orangeburg.
Pisgah Forest.....	North Carolina.....	Transylvania.
Pittsford.....	Vermont.....	Rutland.
Quileene.....	Washington.....	Jefferson.
Rochester.....	Indiana.....	Fulton.
St. Johnsbury.....	Vermont.....	Caledonia.
Salmon.....	Idaho.....	Lemhi.
San Angelo.....	Texas.....	Tom Green.
San Marcos.....	do.....	Hays.
Santa Rosa.....	New Mexico.....	Guadalupe.
Saratoga.....	Wyoming.....	Carbon.
Senecaville.....	Ohio.....	Gurnsey.
Spartanish.....	South Dakota.....	Lawrence.
Springville.....	Utah.....	Utah.
Tishomingo.....	Oklahoma.....	Johnston.
Tupelo.....	Mississippi.....	Lee.
Uvalde.....	Texas.....	Uvalde.
Valdosta.....	Georgia.....	Lowndes.
Valley City.....	North Dakota.....	Barnes.
Walhalla.....	South Carolina.....	Oconee.
Warm River.....	Idaho.....	Freemont.
Warm Springs.....	Georgia.....	Merrweather.
Welaka.....	Florida.....	Putman.
White Sulphur Springs.....	West Virginia.....	Greenbrier.
Williams Creek.....	Arizona.....	Apache.
Winthrop.....	Washington.....	Okanogan.
Wytheville.....	Virginia.....	Wythe.
Yellowstone Park.....	Wyoming.....	Yellowstone National Park.

¹ Fish cultural station unless otherwise designated.

Dated: December 15, 1948.

O. H. JOHNSON,
Acting Director

[F. R. Doc. 48-11041; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

LIST OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Notice is hereby given that the United States Department of the Interior, by and through the Fish and Wildlife Serv-

ice, has acquired and is acquiring lands for the following listed National Wildlife Refuges in the States and subdivisions as shown under authority of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451) as amended by the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 379, 381, 16 U. S. C. 718) and under

authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222; 16 U. S. C. 715), as amended. The lands acquired and to be acquired for these Refuges will be administered in accordance with the regulations contained in Parts 18 and 21 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

National Wildlife Refuge	State	Subdivision (County)	Acres as of June 30, 1949
Blackwater.....	Maryland.....	Dorchester.....	10,853
Brigantine.....	New Jersey.....	Atlantic.....	9,454
Cape Henlopen.....	Delaware.....	Sussex.....	212
Chincoteague.....	Maryland, Virginia.....	Somerset, Accomac.....	8,907
Chunseguet.....	Florida.....	Hernando.....	2,033
Colusa.....	California.....	Colusa.....	2,385
Everglades.....	Florida.....	Monroe and Dade.....	467,622
Horicon.....	Wisconsin.....	Dodge.....	18,364
Laguna Atascosa.....	Texas.....	Cameron.....	11,276
Mingo.....	Missouri.....	Stoddard, Wayne.....	18,369
Missisquoi.....	Vermont.....	Franklin.....	1,638
Monomoy.....	Massachusetts.....	Barnstable.....	2,040
Reelfoot.....	Tennessee.....	Lake, Obion.....	0,272
Sanibel.....	Florida.....	Lee.....	2,394
Santa Ana.....	Texas.....	Hidalgo.....	1,031
Santee.....	South Carolina.....	Clarendon, Berkeley.....	78,369
Skagit.....	Washington.....	Skagit.....	5,074
Slade.....	North Dakota.....	Kidder.....	3,000
Sutter.....	California.....	Sutter.....	1,278
Swanquarter.....	North Carolina.....	Hyde.....	15,501
Widows Island.....	Maine.....	Knox.....	12
Wilson.....	Georgia.....	Effingham.....	1,589

Dated: December 15, 1948.

O. H. JOHNSON,
Acting Director

[F. R. Doc. 48-11042; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:47 a. m.]

National Park Service

[D. C. Sign Order 8]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADOPTION AND DESIGNATION OF OFFICIAL
SIGNS

DECEMBER 16, 1948.

Pursuant to the National Capital Parks Regulations (36 CFR 3.4 (f) 3.33) issued by the Secretary of the Interior, effective September 15, 1945, the lists of official signs adopted and designated by Sign Order No. 7 are hereby made a part of this order and amended and supplemented as follows:

Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue. Substitute under this heading the attached page 1 in lieu of page 1 attached to Sign Order No. 7.

The signs contained and described on the attached list¹ are hereby adopted and designated as official signs.

This order shall become effective as of December 20, 1948.

IRVING C. ROOT,
Superintendent.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11078; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

REVISION OF STATEMENT ON ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by law (R. S. 161, 5 U. S. C., 22), the

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

statement on organization and functions of the Office of Budget and Finance (formerly 7 CFR, Part 2202) is revised and amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Office of Budget and Finance is a staff agency of the Department of Agriculture supervised by the Director of Finance who is also the Budget Officer. It exercises, through appropriate subject matter divisions within the Office, general direction, coordination and supervision of budgetary and financial operations of the Department, including acquisition and distribution of funds; accounting; auditing; budgetary and financial reporting; budget, fiscal, and procurement organization and management; purchasing, warehousing, utilizing, and disposing of administrative supplies, equipment and materials; traffic; and related activities. The Office formulates and promulgates departmental policies and procedures relating to the above functions; reviews and evaluates program and legislative proposals for budgetary, financial, and related implications; and, in cooperation with staff and program agencies, develops improvements in the management and operation of departmental activities. The Office acts as Department liaison on the foregoing matters with other Government agencies, including the congressional Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 2. The Office has no field organization other than seven field representatives who assist in the coordination of surplus property administration among bureaus and agencies of the Department, in cooperation with interbureau committees.

The purchasing and sales authority for the Department, with the exception of the procurement or sale of real property and commodity facilities and stocks acquired in connection with commodity programs, has been delegated by the Secretary to the Director of Finance. The Director has delegated to field offices of Departmental agencies limited au-

thority to make purchases in the open market, and by contract after public advertising, of equipment, materials and supplies, construction, repairs and alterations and other non-personal services, subject to a monetary limitation of generally not to exceed \$10,000 for each purchase, except for construction and repair contracts which are usually limited to \$2,000 per contract. The Director, likewise, has delegated to field offices of Departmental agencies limited authority to make sales and to exchange or rent equipment, materials and supplies, and other property subject to a monetary limitation for individual sales and the provisions of Public Law 862, 80th Congress with respect to surplus property disposals. The purchase and sales functions of the Office are conducted through the Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic.

SEC. 3. The Office receives requests from bureaus to contract for the procurement of supplies, equipment or services and for the sale of supplies and equipment, except where procurement or sales authority has been delegated. Specifications and invitations to bid, are submitted to firms and other individuals and otherwise advertised in compliance with section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5). In specific cases, bureaus are authorized to solicit the bids but the award is made in the Office of Budget and Finance. Lists of prospective bidders are maintained in the Office of Budget and Finance. Prospective bidders may have their names placed on appropriate lists upon request. Applicable forms and general conditions will be provided along with the specifications and invitations to bid. Upon receipt of bids, each bid envelope, which must be sealed, is time stamped and placed in a locked container until the time set for opening of the bids. At the designated time specified in the invitation to bid, the bids are opened, read in public, and recorded. After opening, determination of the award is made and the departmental agency concerned is notified and informs the successful bidder.

Persons seeking information with regard to matters within the authority of the Office should communicate with the Director of Finance, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

[SEAL] A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

DECEMBER 16, 1948.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11050; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

Rural Electrification Administration

[Administrative Order 1691]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 6, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through

No. 247—6

the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Texas 77P Johnson..... \$180,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11057; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1632]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Illinois 29M Shelby..... \$795,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11058; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1633]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Ohio 41L Licking..... \$335,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11059; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1634]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Texas 23R McCulloch..... \$185,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11060; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1635]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following

designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Arkansas 24T Washington..... \$305,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11031; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1636]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Nebraska 81N, R. Cornhusker District Public..... \$934,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11062; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1637]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Illinois 41H, L Jefferson..... \$377,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11063; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1638]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Texas 96T Victoria..... \$270,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11064; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1639]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a

NOTICES

loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Texas 123M Baylor----- \$135,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11065; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1700]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Maryland 7X, Caroline----- \$1,215,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11066; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1701]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 7, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Texas 86N, P, R Comanche----- \$830,000

[SEAL] WILLIAM J. NEAL,
Acting Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11067; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1702]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 9, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Texas 60P Lynn----- \$515,000

[SEAL] CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11068; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:52 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1703]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 9, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as

amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Kansas 22F Doniphan----- \$61,000

[SEAL] CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11069; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:53 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1704]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 10, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Wisconsin 60K, L Waushara----- \$125,000

[SEAL] CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11070; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:53 a. m.]

[Administrative Order 1705]

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

DECEMBER 10, 1948.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, a loan contract bearing the following designation has been signed on behalf of the Government acting through the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan designation: Amount
Michigan 29F Ontonagon----- \$165,000

[SEAL] CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 48-11071; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:53 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 2196 et al.]

NEW ENGLAND CENTRAL AIRWAYS SYSTEM,
INC. AND NORTHEAST AIRLINES, INC.,
SERVICE IN NEW ENGLAND STATES CASE

NOTICE OF REASSIGNMENT OF DATE OF
HEARING

In the matter of the applications of New England Central Airways System, Inc., and other applicants for certificates and amendment of certificates of public convenience and necessity under section 401 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, authorizing the establishment of new and/or additional air transportation services of persons, property and mail in the New England area, and the application of Northeast Airlines, Inc., for authorization to abandon air service at the cities of Islip, New York, Riverhead, New York and New London, Connecticut, if such abandonment is found to be in the public interest.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 401 and 1001 of said Act, that the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding has been advanced from January 17, 1949, and is now assigned for January 10, 1949, at 10:00 a. m. (eastern standard time), in Court Room 4, Twelfth Floor, Federal Building, Devonshire Street between Milk and Water Streets, Boston, Mass., before Examiner Edward T. Stodola.

Dated at Washington, D. C., December 15, 1948.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11077; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. E-6177]

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO. AND
NEW ENGLAND POWER CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING
MERGER OF FACILITIES

DECEMBER 15, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that, on December 15, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered December 14, 1948, authorizing and approving merger of facilities in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11046; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1146]

INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS CO., INC.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER ISSUING
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND
NECESSITY

DECEMBER 15, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that, on December 15, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and order entered December 14, 1948, issuing certificate of public convenience and necessity in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11045; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:47 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION

[File No. 7-1089]

SUNRAY OIL CORP.

FINDINGS AND ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of December A. D. 1948.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 thereunder, has made applica-

tion for unlisted trading privileges in the 4½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series "B" \$25 Par Value, of Sunray Oil Corporation.

After appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing and in the absence of any request by any interested person for hearing on this matter, the Commission on the basis of the facts submitted in the application makes the following findings:

(1) That this security is registered and listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange; that the geographical area deemed to constitute the vicinity of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange is eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, and northern Delaware; that out of a total of 774,686 shares outstanding, 70,425 shares are owned by 627 shareholders in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; and that in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange there were 112 transactions involving 12,068 shares from June 9, 1948 to August 31, 1948;

(2) That sufficient public distribution of, and sufficient public trading activity in, this security exist in the vicinity of the applicant exchange to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges thereto appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors; and

(3) That the extension of unlisted trading privileges on the applicant exchange to this security is otherwise appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Accordingly it is ordered, Pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that the application of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the 4½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series "B" \$25 Par Value, of Sunray Oil Corporation be, and the same is, hereby granted.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11075; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:55 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2014]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC.

NOTICE REGARDING FILING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of December 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration has been filed with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 by the Columbia Gas System, Inc. ("Columbia") a registered holding company. Declarant has designated section 12 (b) of the act and Rule U-45 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transaction.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than December 27, 1948, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request, the nature of his interest, and the issues of

fact or law raised by said declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after December 27, 1948, said declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act or the Commission may exempt such transaction as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof.

All interested persons are referred to said declaration which is on file in the office of this Commission for a statement of the transaction therein proposed, which is summarized as follows:

Columbia proposes to make a cash contribution of \$500,000 to Binghamton Gas Works, a wholly owned subsidiary of Columbia, such contribution to be used by Binghamton for construction and other corporate purposes.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11074; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:55 a. m.]

[File No. 1-637]

EUREKA WILLIAMS CORP.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW FROM LISTING AND REGISTRATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of December A. D. 1948.

Eureka Williams Corporation, pursuant to section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12D2-1 (b) promulgated thereunder, has made

application to withdraw its Common Stock, \$5.00 Par Value, from listing and registration on the Detroit Stock Exchange.

The reasons for withdrawing this security from registration and listing on the Detroit Stock Exchange that are stated in the application among others are (1) all the operations have been removed from the State of Michigan; (2) this security will continue to remain registered and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing have been given to interested persons and the public generally. No request has been received from any interested person for a hearing in this matter.

The Commission having considered the facts stated in the application, and having due regard for the public interest and the protection of investors;

It is ordered, That said application be, and the same is, hereby granted, effective at the close of the trading session on January 17, 1949.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11076; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 8:55 a. m.]

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

[Application No. 333]

GUS SCHEISINGER Co.

INCREASE IN DUTY ON WOODEN UMBRELLA HANDLES

DECEMBER 16, 1948.

Application as listed below has been filed with the United States Tariff Commission for investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Name of article	Purpose of request	Date received	Name and address of applicant
Wooden umbrella handles (par. 1534, 40 percent ad valorem).	Increase in duty.....	Dec. 13, 1948	Gus Scheisinger Co., 552 McCarter Highway, Newark 2, N. J.

The application listed above is available for public inspection at the office of the Secretary, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., where it may be read and copied by persons interested.

[SEAL] SIDNEY MORGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11033; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 9:00 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 63 Stat. 50, 925; 59 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 610, E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 12493]

MARGARETE BAYER ET AL.

In re: Bank accounts owned by Margarete Bayer, and others. F-28-25662-

E-1, F-28-26418-E-1, F-28-26180-E-1, F-28-25966-E-1, F-28-25920-E-1, F-28-25902-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the persons whose names and last known addresses are set forth below:

Names and last known addresses

Margarete Bayer, Berlin-Steglitz, Filandstr. 28, Germany.
Elsa Klocke, Breslau 23, Herdainsstrasse 47, Germany.
Erna Otto, Berlin O 112, Frankfurter Allee 48, Germany.
Kurt Schnelbel, Lubel, Schl. Hell-und Pflegeanstalt, Germany.
Ella Sturm, Berlin SO 36, Outenstrasse 19, Germany.
Kurt Wuttke, Berlin O 112, Gartner-Strasse 5, Bel Bromann, Germany.

are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Margarete Bayer by Wadena County State Bank, Wadena, Minnesota, arising out of a savings account, entitled Margarete Bayer, Blocked Account, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Elsa Klocke by Wadena County State Bank, Wadena, Minnesota, arising out of a savings account, entitled Elsa Klocke, Blocked Account, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

c. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Erna Otto by Wadena County State Bank, Wadena, Minnesota, arising out of a savings account, entitled Erna Otto, Blocked Account, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

d. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Kurt Schneibel by Wadena County State Bank, Wadena, Minnesota, arising out of a savings account, entitled Kurt Schneibel, Blocked Account, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

e. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Ella Sturm by Wadena County State Bank, Wadena, Minnesota, arising out of a savings account, entitled Ella Sturm, Blocked Account, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

f. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Kurt Wuttke by Wadena County State Bank, Wadena, Minnesota, arising out of a savings account, entitled Kurt Wuttke, Blocked Account, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have

the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11085; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 12503]

MINIMAX S. A.

In re: Bank account owned by Minimax S. A.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Minimax A. G., the last known address of which is Berlin, Germany, is a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That Iffa G. m. b. H., the last known address of which is Berlin, Germany, is a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

3. That N. V. Iffa-Minimax is a corporation organized under the laws of The Netherlands, whose principal place of business is located at Amsterdam/Bussum, The Netherlands and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit of or on behalf of the aforesaid Minimax A. G., and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

4. That Minimax S. A., is a corporation organized under the laws of Belgium, whose principal place of business is located at Brussels, Belgium and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit of or on behalf of the aforesaid Minimax A. G., Iffa G. m. b. H., and N. V. Iffa-Minimax, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

5. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York arising out of a current account entitled Minimax S. A., maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce, and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of

ownership or control by Minimax S. A., the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

6. That N. V. Iffa-Minimax and Minimax S. A. are owned or controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany), and

7. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany)

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11088; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 12497]

BERLINER HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT

In re: Bank account owned by Berliner Handelsgesellschaft. F-28-264-E-3.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, the last known address of which is Berlin, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, by The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, New York, arising out of a checking account, entitled Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on ac-

count of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11086; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

count of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11087; Filed, Dec. 23, 1948;
8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 12498]

HENNIE FELDTMANN

Re: Debt owing to Hennie Feldtmann also known as Henny Schindeler Feldman. F-28-29067-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hennie Feldtmann also known as Henny Schindeler Feldman, whose last known address is Esteburgge, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Hennie Feldtmann, also known as Henny Schindeler Feldman, by Henny Schindeler, 140 West 71st Street, Los Angeles 3, California, as executor of the estate of August C. Schindeler, Deceased, in the amount of \$540.51, as of November 3, 1948 represented by a portion of that sum of money on deposit with The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, 4th and Main Streets, Los Angeles, California, in an account entitled Estate of August C. Schindeler, Deceased, Henry Schindeler—Executor, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on ac-

[Vesting Order 12504]

NATIONAL ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS
GESELLSCHAFT

In re: Bank account, stock and bonds owned by National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft. F-28-1349-E-1, F-28-1349-A-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, the last known address of which is Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft by Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of a checking account, entitled National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

b. One (1) United States of Mexico (Internal Loan) (Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Deuda Interior) 5% bearer form,

Series IV Bond, of 1,000 pesos face value, bearing the number 178003 presently in the custody of Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account of the National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

c. Those certain bonds described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof and presently in the custody of Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York in an account of the National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and

d. Those certain shares described in Exhibit B, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof and presently in the custody of Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York in an account of the National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon.

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by National Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

Description of Items	Face value	Certificate Nos.
United States of Mexico (Internal Loan) (Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Deuda Interior) Series V—5% bonds.	\$1,000	5212070 21207276 21223739 212291305
	\$100	181779 183174 183175 183184 183191 183192
	\$100	131975 13337/338

* PERS. ENCL.

EXHIBIT B

Name of issuing corporation	State of incorporation	Certificate Nos.	Number of shares	Par value	Type
National Urban Mfrs. & Pub. Wks. Bank (Banco Nacional Hipotecario Urbano y de Obras Publicas) Ser. "B" Second Ave. Investment Co.	Mexico	Num 0716/18 Num 2166/80	1 share each 5 shares each 12 shares	100 pesos 100 pesos 100 dollars	Bearer. Do. Registered n/o Prussian National Ins. Co.
		134			

[F. R. Doc. 48-11089; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 9:00 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 12505]

**N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST
MAATSCHAPPIJ (NEDAM)**

In re: Bank account owned by and debt owing to N. V. Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappij (Nedam)

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Becker & Haag, the last known address of which is Bernburger Strasse 31, Berlin SW 11, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That N. V. Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappij (Nedam) is a corporation organized under the laws of The Netherlands, whose principal place of business is located at Willemskade 19, Post Office Box No. 803, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit of or on behalf of, the aforesaid Becker & Haag and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

3. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to N. V. Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappij (Nedam) by Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of a demand deposit entitled N. V. Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappij Rotterdam—Special Commercial Credit Account and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to N. V. Nederlandsche Maatschappij (Nedam) by Asbestos Limited Inc., Millington, New Jersey, in the amount of \$1,673.09 as of March 25, 1948, together with any and all accruals there-to and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, N. V. Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappij (Nedam), the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

4. That N. V. Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappij (Nedam) is owned or controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit of or on behalf of the aforesaid Becker & Haag and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany) and

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany)

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11090; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 9:00 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 12508]

ANNA SCHNORRENBARGER

In re: Bank account and securities owned by Anna Schnorrenbarger. D-28-796-A-1, D-28-796-E-1/2/3.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Anna Schnorrenbarger, whose last known address is Koenigsmuehle, Gau-Odernheim Rheinhessen, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Anna Schnorrenbarger, by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New

York, arising out of a checking account, entitled Miss Anna Schnorrenbarger, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Anna Schnorrenbarger, by The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 9 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn 1, New York, arising out of a savings account, account number 1249370 S, entitled Anna Schnorrenbarger, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

c. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Anna Schnorrenbarger, by The Williamsburg Savings Bank, One Hanson Place, Brooklyn 17, New York, arising out of a savings account, account number 272665, entitled Anna Schnorrenbarger, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

d. Those certain bonds described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenbarger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

e. One (1) Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate issued by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, bond number C-9370, Guarantee No. 214733, said participation certificate in the original amount of \$9,000.00, bearing the number 140427, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenbarger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenbarger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, including any payments due or to become due under a claim arising out of the aforesaid guarantee,

f. One (1) Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate issued by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, bond number C-4430, Guarantee No. 170780, said participation certificate in the original amount of \$10,000.00, bearing the number 68946, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenbarger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenbarger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, including any payments due or to become due under a claim arising out of the aforesaid guarantee,

g. One (1) Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate issued by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, bond number 368920, Guarantee No. 181350, said participation certificate in the original amount of \$2,000.00, bearing the number J40824, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenbarger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New

York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, including any payments due or to become due under a claim arising out of the aforesaid guarantee.

h. One (1) Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate issued by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, bond number 362355, Guarantee No. 180189-592, said participation certificate in the original amount of \$2,000.00, bearing the number J30530, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenberger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, including any payments due or to become due under a claim arising out of the aforesaid guarantee.

i. One (1) New York Title and Mortgage Company Mortgage Participation Certificate, in the original amount of \$7,500.00, bearing the number 2098, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenberger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto.

j. One (1) Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate, issued by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, bond number C9176, Guarantee No. 137547, said participation certificate in the original amount of \$10,000.00, bearing the number 214252, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenberger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, including any payments due or to become due under a claim arising out of the aforesaid guarantee.

k. One (1) Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate issued by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, bond number C-9146, Guarantee number 137546, said participation certificate in the original amount of \$10,000.00, bearing the number 214145, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenberger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, including any payments due or to become due under a claim arising out of the aforesaid guarantee.

l. One (1) Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate, issued by Title

Guarantee and Trust Company, Guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, bond number C-8493, Guarantee number 123275, bearing the number 171038, registered in the name of Anna Schnorrenberger and presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, including any payments due or to become due under a claim arising out of the aforesaid guarantee.

m. Twelve (12) coupons of \$18.00 aggregate face value detached from German Conversion Office 3% Bonds numbered C087975, 088957 and 039010 of \$100.00 face value each, said coupons presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto.

n. Those certain Konversionskasse Reichmarks Scrip, in bearer form, bearing the numbers 0748254, 0352192, series A and B and 3829256, 4043500, series E, presently in the custody of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in a custodian account numbered S88338, entitled Anna Schnorrenberger, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto.

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Description of Issue	Certificate Nos.	Face value
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. First Mortgage 4%.	M122433	\$1,000.00
City of Berlin, Germany, External S/F Gold Municipal External Loan of 1923	M10637/83 M101113	\$1,000.00 1,000.00
City of Cologne, Germany, External S/F Gold 16 1/2%.	M10030	1,000.00
Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts 3% Dollar.	C037775 C03357 C03019	100.00 100.00 100.00
Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts 3% Dollar, Series D (Fmco.).	013405 013215 003335 003374	10.00 10.00 2.50 2.50
Missouri Pacific Railroad 1st and Refunding Mortgage Series F, 6%.	M13427/29	\$1,000.00
New York City Corp. Trans. Unification 3%.	M50037/38 M10344/36 D0315 100154	\$1,000.00 100.00 100.00 1,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad General Mts., 4 1/2% Series A.	M137030/31	\$1,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Conv. Debenture 3 1/4%.	33477 33174	1,000.00 1,000.00
United States of America Series E, Savings.	M12322/29 DE M123733/38 DE	\$1,000.00 \$1,000.00
United States of America Treasury 2 1/2%, 1967-72.	302150E 302157H 94232E 115739K 115800L 115801A 115802B 115803C	1,000.00 1,000.00 5,000.00 10,000.00 10,000.00 10,000.00 10,000.00 10,000.00
United States of America Series E, Savings.	M13233/34 DE M13335/36 DE	\$1,000.00 \$1,000.00
United States of America Series F, Savings.	D03341 M13335/36 DE V24703 M1667633 V02178 X257533 4303 13552	500.00 1,000.00 5,000.00 5,000.00 5,000.00 10,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00
New York City Corp. Stock, Various Municipal Purposes 4 1/4%.		

¹ Each.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11031; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 9:00 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11459, Amdt.]

HELMUTH BRUTSCHE

In re: Bond, stock, certificate of deposit, participating certificate and voting trust certificate owned by Helmut Brutsche, also known as Helmut Brutsche and as H. Brutsche.

Vesting Order 11459, dated June 21, 1948, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting from subparagraph 2-f thereof the number "553" and substituting therefor the number "533."

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 11459 and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 22, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-11032; Filed, Dec. 20, 1948; 9:00 a. m.]

